# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

# THIRD EDITION

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

### Rebel Officers of the "Florida" Returned to "Wachusett."

### THEY ARE TO BE SENT WITH THEIR PRIVATEER TO A BRAZILIAN PORT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The eleven officers of the pirate *Florida*, taken from the Old Capitol Prison several days since and sent to General Barnes, at Point Lookout, have been forwarded by that officer to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, who has directed that they be turned over to Captain Collins, of the *Wachusett*, which vessel is now lying in Hampton Roads.

This transfer is thought to indicate that the *Florida*, with her officers and crew, is to be returned by our Government to Brazilian jurisdiction.

The mail steamer *Cossack*, from City Point, brings up one hundred and sixty-five Rebel deserters from North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama regiments.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut*, from City Point, reports all quiet and with little picket firing going on. There is great anxiety in the army to hear from Sherman.

The *Connecticut* brought up three hundred and three disabled men, mostly sick with fevers. This morning the renowned California hunter, Seth Kinsman, presented President Lincoln with a chair constructed of antlers of the elk.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

### General Burbridge at Cumberland Gap.

### ADVANCE OF GENERAL HOOD.

### THE STRENGTH OF HIS ARMY.

### OUR TROOPS CONCENTRATED AT COLUMBIA.

### A Battle Expected There.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—About thirty of Jessie's men were at Shelbyville last night, robbing stores, &c. Jessie was at Eminence at the same time, plundering the people. Federal forces were sent out from Frankfort to-day to look for him.

General Burbridge, with his command, has arrived at Cumberland Gap.

An accidental fire occurred at the State Penitentiary, Frankfort, last night, which destroyed the chair factory, blacksmith and cooper shops Loss $50,000.

Rumors prevail here which, if verified, would be contraband—that Hood's army was marching on Wednesday against Pulaski. His force is said to consist of 30,000 men, one-third cavalry and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements from Forrest and Dick Taylor. Hood will either fight at Columbia, or leaving Columbia to the left, march into East Tennessee and join Breckinridge. It is possible a battle will be fought at Columbia to-day.

A Rebel Colonel was killed in a skirmish yesterday. A detachment of our cavalry were driven in within three miles of Columbia, when the Rebels were repulsed by our infantry.

On Wednesday our forces withdrew from Pulaski, and are supposed to be concentrated at Columbia. No damage to Pulaski for the present.

### SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Although nothing has been received from Sherman which places his ultimate success beyond doubt, still the news of yesterday and to-day, through Southern sources, indicates that up to Monday last nothing had occurred to interrupt his progress. On the contrary, leaving Macon on his right flank guarded by Cobb's "men in buckram," he pushed forward, and was on Monday within eighteen miles of Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, while his cavalry were in his advance tearing up the railroad between Augusta and Atlanta, and also that between Savannah and Macon.

Rebels acknowledge that thus far Sherman has found plenty of supplies along his route, and that the negroes are rapidly attaching themselves to his army as pioneers. Thus it results that the slaves, whom Jeff Davis would make fight the battles of the South, are giving to our invading army every assistance in their power, helping to clear and cut roads, bringing supplies to our troops, and acting as guides, besides giving to our corps commanders a great deal of valuable information. It is evidently the design of the Rebel leaders to allow Sherman to further penetrate the State before they oppose his advance by any military force which they may be able to gather at Augusta and Savannah. As yet, however, Sherman has met with no opposition beyond the curses of the country through which he has passed, and the maledictions of the Richmond editors.

The people of Georgia have been thrown into such a state of fear by this grand demonstration that they are perfectly paralyzed, and have excited the commiseration of Beauregard, who is now on his way to that State. A week ago, Friday, he left Hood's army, which was at Tuscumbia, Ala., preparing for a march into Middle Tennessee. Upon the same day he reached Corinth, in the northwestern corner of Mississippi, and issued an appeal to the people of Georgia, in which he promised soon to be with them, and drive the invader from their soil. As soon, however, as Beauregard left Hood, the latter started on his invasion of Tennessee.

He is now reported at Waynesboro, about twenty miles north of the Tennessee line and seventy southwest of Nashville. Thomas, however, is upon his right flank, and will doubtless move in good season on his rear. Hood's forces do not number over thirty-five thousand men and forty pieces of artillery, while Thomas fully equals him in strength, without reference to other forces which we have in the State. Thus the campaigns of the armies of the Southwest have fully begun, and the time cannot long be delayed before we hear of victories of great importance to our cause.

**Seizure of a Vessel.**

PORTLAND, Maine, November 26.—The steam revenue cutter *Mahoning* seized a vessel yesterday under suspicious circumstances, in Johns' Bay, near Pemaquid. The vessel had cleared from Montreal for New York. The case was referred to Washington.

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

### DESERTIONS FROM THE REBEL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that Thanksgiving day was truly a festive occasion among the soldiers.

Since the news of President Lincoln's re-election has been circulated in the Rebel army, the desertions to our lines have increased largely.

It is said by the deserters that the number of soldiers known to be watching for favorable opportunities to escape to our lines is astonishing, and the demoralization is so general that the officers fear to trust any of their troops on picket.

They have lost confidence, it is stated, even in the South Carolina and Virginia troops.

**Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners at Annapolis.**

BALTIMORE, November 26.—The Annapolis correspondent of the *American*, writing on Friday evening, says:—Two of the first vessels composing Colonel Mulford's fleet of transports arrived here to-day with paroled men from Savannah.

The steamers were the *Atlantic*, Captain Gray, and *Blackstone*, Captain Berry, the former having on board 649 living skeletons and eight dead bodies. Nine others were buried on the passage. Such was the wretched state of these poor men, that our surgeons were themselves appalled at the awful sight. Not a single man of the whole number but had to be sent to the hospitals, many to leave them only for the graveyard.

The 550 on the *Blackstone* were in better condition, and made the welkin ring as they landed on the free shores of Maryland. Surgeons Vanderkief and Parker, and their assistants, evinced the deepest interest in the poor fellows, and are doing all in their power to mitigate their sufferings.

**Stranding of a Gunboat.**

BALTIMORE, November 26.—A despatch from Fortress Monroe says that the steamer *John Farron* has arrived there from Newbern, North Carolina, and reports the United States double-ender steamship *Tacony* ashore off Cape Hatteras.

**Fire in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, November 26.—The drug and chemical store of John Kershaw, at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

**The Montgomery County Soldiers' Vote.**

NORRISTOWN, November 26.—The following is the official returns of the soldiers' vote for Montgomery county:—Lincoln, 368, McClellan, 172. Lincoln's majority, 196.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, November 26.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Cumberland preferred, 63¾; Illinois Central, 129¼; Michigan Southern, 68¾; New York Central, 119¾; Reading, 134¼; Hudson River, 119; Erie, 92¼; Gold 219½; seller 15 days; One-year Certificates 98; Treasury 7·30s, 113¾; 10-40s, 99¾; 5-20s, Coupons, 105¾; Coupon 6s, 112¼.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Flour has advanced 5@10c. Sales of 13,500 bbls. at $9·30@10·10 for State; $11·10@11 for Ohio; $10·50@13 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales of 15,500 bush., at $1 [illegible] for amber Michigan. Beef firm. Pork heavy at $37·87½@38 for mess. Lard dull. Whisky firm, at $1·76.

## A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

### Organized Conspiracy to Burn New York City.

### THE ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED

### St. Nicholas, St. James, Metropolitan, Belmont, Tammany, Lovejoy, Brandreth and Lafarge Hotels, and Barnum's Museum on Fire.

### PANIC AT THE THEATRES.

### A Reign of Terror Nearly Inaugurated in the Metropolis.

### ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES.

### A Former Denizen of Fort Lafayette Implicated.

### A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The news embraced in the subjoined reports is the most startling that we have, perhaps, ever been called upon to record. It will be seen that a regularly organized attempt to fire the city was last night made, and only by the exercise of the greatest energy was rendered wholly abortive. No less than ten or a dozen of the leading hotels and other large buildings were fired between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and by these acts an immense amount of life and property was put in jeopardy. Fortunately the fires were not simultaneous, and after the discovery of three or four attempts had been made to carry the fearful plot into execution, the detective police obtained sufficient knowledge of the affair to lead to the conclusion that a wholesale conflagration was intended, and accordingly extra vigilance was exercised by the police and Fire Department, and the late fires were extinguished almost immediately upon their breaking out. The story of the atrocious conspiracy soon spread about the city, and the greatest alarm was felt among the people. The report reached the Academy of Music during the third act of the new opera, and caused excitement, but was hardly credited. At about eleven o'clock the alarm seemed general in the lower part of the city, and the citizens searched their premises carefully.

There were two theories as to the meaning of the plot—for such it undoubtedly was. One was that the incendiaries were also thieves, who hoped to plunder and pillage during the excitement that would certainly have followed the success of their efforts; the other was that a Rebel organization had concocted and entered upon the execution of the outrage. The discovery of a woman from Baltimore, whose movements were suspicious (as will be seen from the report of her arrest below), seemed to give a clue to the mystery, and favored the theory last mentioned.

In every case the fires were proved to be the work of incendiaries, and the similarity of the work in all the instances left no doubt that one head controlled the business. Had the conspiracy, or whatever we may call it, succeeded to the extent evidently intended, half the city at least might have been in ruins this morning.

Never in the history of the country was there so alarming an affair developed in any community, and our citizens cannot congratulate themselves too much on their providential escape from a scene of horrors actually sickening to imagine.

**The Hotels Fired.**

THE ST. JAMES.

The first fire was discovered at 8 o'clock and 43 minutes, at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth streets, but resulted in but slight damage. It originated in one of the bed rooms, and the strong smell of phosphorus that pervaded the apartment, and the proximity of matches to the bed-clothes, disclosed the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The guests were considerably alarmed, and something like a panic was imminent at first, but as soon as the real extent of the damage was ascertained, order was restored, and the usual quiet resumed.

It is stated by the proprietors that a man, registering his name as John School, Md., took a room at this house about 5½ o'clock, and that the smoke was discovered issuing from his room by the occupant next door. Upon the door being broken open, the room was found empty, the occupant having gone, leaving a black satchel with a bottle of phosphorus behind.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

At five minutes of nine the St. Nicholas Hotel was discovered on fire in rooms 139, 130, and 140, situated in the middle building of the three on the upper floor. About the same time fire broke out in bedroom 174, in the front building of the hotel. In both places the strong smell of phosphorus and an abundance of matches in the bed-clothes, signified the fire to have been the work of an incendiary.

The rooms were burned completely out, but the fire department of the hotel, under superintendence of the proprietor, Mr. Hawks, succeeded in confining the fire to those apartments. Had it not been for the admirable arrangements for taking care of fires at this house, it would have been entirely burned down. The damage done is principally by water, and will probably amount to about three thousand dollars. Covered by insurance. The business of the house will not in any way be interrupted, the parlors, dining-rooms, etc., not having been damaged any whatever.

THE LAFARGE.

At twenty minutes past 9 o'clock the Lafarge House was discovered to be on fire in one of the bed-rooms on the upper floor, the bed being, as in the other places, saturated with phosphorus, and matches lying about in all directions. The damage was slight, but, naturally enough, the guests were thrown into a panic, believing that the whole structure would be fired. The flames were soon extinguished, the damage amounting to about $300. The room in which the fire was discovered was taken by a Mr. J. B. Richardson, of Camden, New Jersey, who was out of the room at the time of the fire.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in a front room in the upper floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, but it was speedily extinguished by the servants of the house. An alarm was given, but before the firemen arrived at the hotel the danger had been passed. The damage here is estimated at one thousand five hundred dollars. One room only was injured. In this room were found an empty bottle, which had contained phosphorus, a pair of heavy boots, and a valise. These articles, and the bottle, were taken possession of by Fire-Marshal Baker. In the valise were found a pair of prunella gaiters. The bottle was of a description similar to that found at the other hotels.

TAMMANY HALL.

Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the fire at the Belmont Hotel, the bed and bedding, with furniture, of a room on the third floor, front, were found to be in flames. During the afternoon a man, who registered himself as "C. E. Morse, of Rochester," arrived at the hotel, and engaged the room in which the fire was discovered. He was not seen during the evening, and has not been seen since the occurrence of the fire. The damage is not very great, and was confined to the furniture and bedding of the room. The handwriting of the man referred to resembles, somewhat, that of the person who engaged the room fired at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BELMONT HOTEL.

The fire here was discovered in a bed-room on the third floor, which had been engaged by a man registering himself as "Lieutenant Lewis, U. S. A." Smoke being seen to issue from this room, a strong odor of phosphorus being at the same time perceptible, the door was immediately burst open, and in a very few seconds the flames were completely extinguished. The bed in this room had the appearance of having been occupied. The man "Lewis" has not been seen since the discovery of the fire. At this place six bottles of phosphorus were found in a carpet-bag.

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL.

Two attempts were made to burn this hotel. The first occurred a little before half-past 10 o'clock, at which time a fire was discovered in a bed-room on the fourth floor of the northeast wing of the hotel. The bed-clothes and mattresses were piled in the centre of the floor, and were enveloped in flames when found. The fire was extinguished without damage to other portions of the building.

The second attempt was made at about 12 o'clock, and the alarm was given simultaneously with that of the fires at the Belmont Hotel and at Tammany. This time the incendiary had performed his work in the southeast wing of the building, on the fourth floor. Attention was excited by a smell of smoke, and a search developed the fact that in the room referred to a carpet-bag had been placed inside the bed, within which carpet bag was a bottle of phosphorus. Here, also, the fire was extinguished without greater loss than that of the furniture and bedding of the room.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, some person or persons unknown proceeded to the fifth story of the Museum, in the rear of the gallery of the lecture-room, and threw down upon the floor, near a staircase, a bottle of phosphorus, which ignited and set fire to the wooden-work in the neighborhood. The cry of fire was almost immediately raised, and an intense excitement was at once created throughout the building. In the lecture-room, particularly, the feeling amounted to panic.

A large number of the audience rose to their feet in great alarm, and rushed to the various places of exit in wild confusion. Many terror-stricken persons slid down the iron pillars supporting the galleries, to the parquette, adding, of course, by their frenzied performances, greatly to the excitement of the scene.

Fortunately, the fire was almost immediately extinguished by the officers of the building, no serious damage having been done; and by the display of necessary coolness on the part of several actors and gentlemen connected with the Museum, and by a few self-possessed persons in the audience, the panic was quickly suppressed. So far as we can learn, no one was seriously injured in the rush.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the ruffian whose diabolical attempt to set fire to a building fairly crammed with people was only frustrated by extraordinary good fortune, is one of the gang of conspirators who operated elsewhere almost simultaneously. It makes one shudder to contemplate what might have been the result of this diabolical act.

Had not the excitement been so promptly quelled, or had the fire gained a greater headway before its discovery, the result inevitably would have been most appalling. The lecture-room was crowded at the time, and hundreds of persons might have lost their lives.

The bottle which contained the phosphorus, and which is like those employed by the incendiaries elsewhere, was recovered, unbroken, and is in the hands of the Fire Marshal.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, November 26.—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, has procured a pass for Richmond, from President Lincoln, and starts for the Rebel capital this evening.

The object of his visit is to intercede with Jeff Davis for pardon of his son, who is in Hood's army, and under sentence of death for murder. Young Prentice alleges that he acted in self-defense, and was shot at twice before he defended himself by killing his assailant.

His father thinks that he can procure his pardon by interceding with Jeff Davis. After his mission at Richmond is ended, Mr. Prentice will go to Hood's army to see his son.

The President, in granting this pass, has heaped coals of fire on Prentice's head, as no man more virulently attacked him during the recent campaign than did Mr. Prentice.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, November 26.—Mrs. Sarah Hutchins left here last night, under the escort of Captain Weiglais, Provost Marshal, for Fitchburg Prison, Massachusetts, the place designated for her imprisonment. No immediate efforts are likely to be made for her pardon. Her case excites deep interest.

A thief entered General Wallace's room at the Eutaw House last night, and robbed it of twenty dollars. He went out after the robbery, and locked the General in.

All reports from Sheridan, Grant, and Sherman are very favorable.

—The snow is now two feet deep on a level on the White Mountains. Some of the drifts are twenty feet deep.

## Gen. Sherman's Army

### THE GALLOP THROUGH GEORGIA

### REBEL ACCOUNTS OF SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

### He Burns Atlanta, Jonesboro, Griffin, Stone Mountain, Hillsboro, Monticello and Many Other Towns in Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHEELER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

*From the Charleston Courier, November 19.*

General Hardee has received official information from General Wheeler that General Sherman has burned and abandoned Atlanta, and was advancing with cavalry, infantry, artillery, and wagons, towards Jonesboro. The enemy's force was not fully ascertained, but prisoners taken report that Sherman has three army corps, each supposed to contain ten thousand men.

Our cavalry, under General Wheeler, has fallen back before the enemy, who, at last accounts, were marching on Griffin, devastating the whole country behind them, burning bridges, railroads, &c. An official despatch from General Wheeler, Thursday, November 17, states that he had checked the enemy's advance at Bear creek.

SHERMAN'S CAVALRY ON THE 16TH INSTANT, AT FORSYTH, BETWEEN THE REBEL TROOPS AT GRIFFIN AND MACON.

*From the Macon Telegraph, November 18.*

A gentleman who left Forsyth on Thursday, the 17th, at three o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left, and reported there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles north of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces. The hospitals at Lagrange have been ordered to Mississippi.

THE BURNING OF STONE MOUNTAIN AND ATLANTA.

*From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 19.*

We have this reliable news from up the river:—A gentleman who arrived on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, from Stone Mountain, reports that a Yankee column moving down the Georgia Railroad divided at Decatur, one-half going down the Covington road and the other the Rockbridge road.

At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied houses, some two-thirds of the town, and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in hollow square, with their trains in the centre. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it is not known as yet whether they will strike for Eatontown or Athens.

This gentleman says that the view from the summit of Stone Mountain, of the conflagration of Atlanta, was awful beyond description. The Gate City looked like an ocean of flame, as the fiery waves rose and fell throughout the whole extent.

ATLANTA, JONESBORO AND M'DONOUGH DESTROYED.

*From the Macon Intelligencer, Nov. 11.*

It is reported that Sherman has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and has burned Jonesboro', and also McDonough. It is also reported that he has destroyed the railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee, and burned the bridge at the river on that road.

GRIFFIN REPORTED CAPTURED.

*From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 19.*

Among the many war rumors on our streets this morning is one that Griffin is captured by the Yankees. As to the correctness of the rumor we have nothing to say.

THE LEFT WING AT SOCIAL CIRCLE EN ROUTE TO AUGUSTA, ON NOVEMBER 17.

*From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Nov. 19.*

Passengers by the Georgia Railroad last night report that about one hundred Yankee cavalry made their appearance at Social Circle on Thursday, November 17, and burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come down any further than the Circle. Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffield on Wednesday night, and, from their movements, it is thought they are *en route* to Eatonton.

[Social Circle is a station on the railroad from Atlanta to Augusta, about fifty miles distant from the former, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from the latter place.]

MONTICELLO AND HILLSBORO BURNED.

*From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, November 19.*

It is also reported that the Yankees have burned Monticello and Hillsboro, which, if true, clearly indicates that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon or some other point.

Passenger trains on the Georgia Railroad yesterday only came from Union Point.

**Sherman Across the Ocmulgee River.**

THE PASSAGE EFFECTED NEAR INDIAN SPRING.

SAVANNAH, November 21.—A private despatch received in this city this morning from Macon says the enemy crossed the Ocmulgee in force yesterday at Planter's Factory, eight miles east of Indian Spring. They are reported to be from thirty to forty thousand strong.

This would seem to strengthen the belief that Augusta is their object. The Central Railroad, near Griswoldville, was cut at 3 P. M. on the 20th. The telegraph is also destroyed. Communication between Savannah and Macon is destroyed. Wires between Sherman and Milledgeville cut also.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON MACON AND MILLEDGEVILLE ANTICIPATED.

*From the Macon Intelligencer, November 18.*

It is probable that, at the time we write this, Sherman occupies Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville.

PROGRESS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

*From the Savannah News, November 19.*

We have authentic information that the enemy has appeared before Macon, and another raiding party has come down, probably from Covington on the track of the Stoneman raid, and had reached the little town of Wallace, in Jones county, a few miles north of the Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad last night or early this morning.

It is reported that this party has burned Monticello, the county seat of Jasper county, and the little town of Hillsboro, in the south of that county. No doubt they are aiming to strike the railroad at Gordon, and thus stop the passage of the cars over either the Central or the Milledgeville roads, and perhaps proceed on to Camp Lawton to release the Federal prisoners, or do general damage in that direction.

We have also reports, apparently authentic, that the enemy yesterday made an attack upon Forsyth, in Monroe county, on the Macon and Western Railroad, and were signally repulsed. We learn that a good deal of excitement exists in Macon, and that a number of women and children are leaving. It is evident, from the appearance of the enemy at all these points, it is only a cavalry raid, aiming to strike and destroy all the railroad communications to Macon before the main army approaches, and perhaps to venture farther in the direction of this city or Augusta, and do as much mischief as possible. It is believed the force at Macon and Milledgeville is ample to protect those places for the present. Whether the main army of Sherman will ever get that far down is a matter we cannot venture an opinion upon.

Since writing the foregoing we have received a private despatch from Macon showing that up to this writing (half past 1 P. M.) the enemy had not struck the road. The despatch states that no trains would leave Macon to-day for this place.

P. S.—Three P. M.—The telegraph is still working to Macon, from which we conclude the enemy have not struck the Central Railroad at any point.

*From the Savannah News, November 21.*

Our latest and most reliable advices are, that the enemy was in force in the vicinity of Monroe and Jones counties, and a considerable body had crossed the Ocmulgee river at Planter's Factory, seven miles west of Indian Springs, taking a direction which would indicate his purpose to take Augusta in his route to the seaboard.

The enemy may, and no doubt will inflict much damage; but if the people of our noble State nerve themselves as one man to the importance of the emergency, and, forgetting self, direct their incessant, united efforts against the foe as advised by General Beauregard and our patriotic representatives in Congress, the great Yankee Army of the Tennessee and its brutal and insolent leader will be annihilated.

THE CENTRAL GEORGIA ROAD CUT AT GRISWOLDVILLE ON THE 11TH INSTANT.

*From the Savannah Republican, November 19.*

Information, entirely authentic, was received here yesterday that a force of Yankee cavalry struck the Central Railroad about three o'clock P. M., at or near Griswoldville, tore up the track, and captured a lumber train.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M 33. Noon, 48. One P. M. 50½. Wind, W. by N.

FIRES.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, Officer Kirkland, of the Second Police District, discovered an individual while in the attempt of firing a shed attached to a carpenter shop, at Fitzwater and Espy streets. The officer gave chase to the villain, who finally made his escape after being pursued for several squares. The flames were extinguished without much difficulty, having gained but little headway. The shed was filled with lumber and other combustible material at the time.

The carpenter shop of Allan Burd, stair-builder, in Amboy street, above Oxford, was discovered to be on fire between 5 and 6 o'clock, last evening. The flames originated in the third story, and are supposed to have caught from the stove. The loss is estimated at between two and three thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Augustus Oliver was arraigned this morning upon the charge of illegal voting at the last election. He attempted to vote in the Ninth Ward in another man's name. The judge of the election happened to own the house in which Oliver resided, and his attempt to palm himself off for another person was detected. He was arrested, and held for a further hearing. He failed to appear, and yesterday was rearrested in Jersey, whither he had fled to escape the clutches of the law.

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."—Theodore Tilton's lecture on this subject, at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, promises to be a great success, so far as the audience is concerned; and we are satisfied, from notices of Mr. Tilton's efforts in different parts of New England, that the lecturer will come up to the highest expectations of our people. Some tickets may yet be obtained at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street.

DANCING.—Rev. H. S. Hoffman will, by request, repeat his discourse on "Dancing" to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the hall, Sixth and Girard avenue.

TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Sir, you have won the noble prize
Toward which your patient steps have prest,
And hopes and fears no longer rise
Alternately to thrill the breast.
The ruler of earth's greatest land,
And "cousin" to each sovereign proud,
With envy is your station grand
Beheld by the obscurer crowd.

Yet still must deep and constant care
The inmate of your bosom be,
And heavy is the weight to bear
Of such responsibility.
More true felicity is known
By him to whom the fates assign
A snug sufficiency alone,
More precious than a golden mine!

His cheerful home, although in state
'Tis far by the White House outshone,
He may in quiet contemplate,
And feel that it is all his own.
He eats his good and wholesome fare,
And, though he boasts no robe of power,
May handsome, well made, clothing wear,
Cheaply procured from BENNETT'S TOWER.

We are selling READY-MADE GARMENTS, equal in every respect, *style, fit, material* and *workmanship*, to any made to measure, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the choicest goods in the market, *purchased for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, and sold for cash only, therefore at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & Co.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

With fingers nimble and fine,
With features gladsome and gay,
A lady sat in her pretty boudoir,
Joyfully working away.
Click! click! click!
In comfort she sat—like a queen,
And sang to the music merry and quick,
Of "The Florence Sewing Machine."

"Click—click—click—
My work is almost done,
Click—click—click—
Before I have scarcely begun!
Oh! shame on the girls, I say,
Who now would their duty shirk,
And waste their time in dressing and play,
If this is needle work!

"Click—click—click—
How the magic needle flies!
Click—click—click—
I can scarce believe my eyes!
Seam, and gusset, and band,—
Band, and gusset, and seam,—
I really could almost work asleep,
And sew away in my dream!

"Click—click—click—
See, it sews whatever you choose—
From the finest piece of tender gauze
To a cloak or a pair of shoes!
Click—click—click—
As I watch the merry thing
In fancy oft, within my sight,
To life it seems to spring!

"Oh! men with sisters dear!
Oh! men with mothers and wives!
How should you bless the man who thus
Gladden our precious lives!
Whose genius can make home so bright—
Who chase our cares away
By making woman's duties light,
And turning toil to play!

"Then go—at once—and get
A 'Florence' Sewing Machine
Others are good, but above them all
This is the best—I ween.
Fly at 630 Chesnut street—
And you'll get the choicest one,
Try it a year, [illegible]
You'll be glad of my advice!"

The greatest invention of the age. Almost superhuman perfection. Four different stitches on one machine. Reversible Feed, feeding either to right or left. The celebrated "Florence" Sewing Machines. Durability, simplicity, rapidity, perfection.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 630 Chesnut street.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house.

W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE AGE OF INVENTION.—While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit we have long felt, what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining, in the *highest degree*, simplicity with *durability*, and while capable of doing *a greater range of work*, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

This, we are happy to say, has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years.

From its first introduction the "FLORENCE" has gained hosts of friends, and is regarded by our first families as a *household necessity*—conclusively proving, what we are most happy to acknowledge, that the public fully appreciate its *utility, beauty*, and *durability* combined in the "FLORENCE MACHINE." Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

For the benefit of our readers we will mention some of the advantages and improvements of the Florence over all others.

*It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot*, on one and the same machine; each stitch being *alike on both sides* of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel.

It has the *reversible feed motion*, and by simply turning a thumb screw the work will run either to the right or left, or stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seams without turning the fabric, thereby saving hand labor.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

*Every stitch is perfect in itself*, making the seam secure and uniform.

It is almost *noiseless*, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

Its motions are all *positive*; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

*It will not oil the dress of* the operator, as all machinery is on the top of the table.

*It is the most rapid sewer in the world*, making five stitches to each revolution.

*Its stitch combines elasticity, strength, and beauty.*

*It does the heaviest or finest work* with equal facility, *without change of tension or machinery.*

Every Machine has one of Jencks' patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn *any width of hem desired.*

It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper.

It will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thickness of cloth, without change of tension or, breaking of thread, or skipping stitches.

It has a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread.

A "*Barnum's Self-Sewer*," which *guides the work itself* is furnished with each machine.

While possessing the above and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines.

There is no risk in buying the Florence, as every Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. No charge being made for learning to operate it. We learn that an agency for the sale of these wonderful Machines is about being established in all the principal cities and towns in the loyal States, and we advise our readers (if they cannot call at the salesrooms, No 630 Chesnut street) to send for circulars and samples of sewing.

COTTON AND CORN.

Cotton and Corn were mighty Kings,
Who differed at times on different things,
To the country's dire confusion.
Corn was peaceable, mild, and just,
But Cotton was fond of saying "*You must*,"
So after he boasted, and bullied, and cursed,
He got up a revolution.
But in the course of time the bubble it bursted,
And Corn was King, and Cotton was *worsted*,
Now, Corn was loth to make a fight,
But he felt that Cotton would crush the right,
So he came to the law's protection.
He raised an army a million strong,
To lift up the right and put down the wrong,
And it certainly seemed that he, ere long,
Should wipe out the insurrection.

Clothing made of all materials, including cotton and worsted, at Charles Stokes & Co's "one-price," under the Continental.

A GRACEFUL AND VALUABLE PRESENT.—If those who are now contemplating spending money for holiday gifts will reflect a moment, they will see the propriety of *giving* things of substantial and enduring value to the recipient. Of this character the most elegant and acceptable article is the Sewing Machine; and the one to select, for a hundred reasons that we might name, is the "Wheeler & Wilson," sold at No. 704 Chesnut street. It is, beyond a doubt, the best sewing machine in existence. Wherever it has been exhibited in competition it has come off victor. Thousands of families in this city indorse its unrivalled merits, and numerous applications are made to the agent almost daily to give in *exchange* for other machines the Wheeler & Wilson. Persons, therefore, who contemplate buying machines for presents, should go to head-quarters (No. 704 Chesnut street), and *get the best*. Ladies are taught the use of these machines at their own residences. All machines sold at No. 704 Chesnut street are warranted, and kept in repair free of charge.

HUSBANDS.

As a gift from a husband to a wife, there could be nothing so appropriate as a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

FATHERS.

As a gift from a father to a daughter, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine would come like a paternal benediction. Try it, ye kind hearted fathers, and your children's children will bless you forever.

BROTHERS.

Nothing could be more acceptable as a present from a brother to a sister, than one of these admirable machines, admitted to be the best in the world.

FRIENDS.

As a token of esteem from friend to friend nothing could be more elegant than this world-renowned Sewing Machine.

PHILANTHROPISTS.

Those who have a desire to do a great amount of good at a small cost should send a Wheeler & Wilson Machine to some poor struggling woman, and thereby enable her to support herself and family, and lay up something for the future. Those who have a Wheeler & Wilson Machine are sure of plenty of work at good prices.

To show the immense and growing popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine we would state that over 60,000 of them will have been manufactured this year, and nearly 6000 have been sold in Philadelphia alone. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We advise all to go to the elegant salesrooms of WHEELER & WILSON, No. 704 Chesnut street, and see these wonderful machines in operation. Send for a circular and specimens of work. No charge. Call early and make your selection.

ENTERPRISE REWARDED.—It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that the enterprise displayed by Mr. G. W. Pitcher, in procuring a varied collection of Photographs, has met with success. Coming to our city a stranger, commencing a strange, or rather a new line of business, he has by enterprise and liberality procured for himself a patronage superior to any similar establishment in our city. He has, by indefatigable industry, procured accurate photographs of all the celebrated characters of modern times. Every land and nation is represented in his Photographic Congress. Among our army and navy representatives we notice Generals Grant, Sherman, Kilpatrick, Meade, and Fremont, while the gallant Admirals Dupont and Farragut are fit delegates from our gallant tars—they are a host in themselves. Among the statesmen, President Lincoln, Messrs. Seward, John Bright, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, and Henry Wilson, figure conspicuously.

To our church-going people he presents an unparalleled list. Rev. Drs. Bethune, Barnes, Beecher, and Chambers, and Bishops Odenheimer and Potter, with a host of others, are most ably pictured. The armies of Rebellion are fully represented by every General of importance who has proved false to his duty and oath. His catalogue is valuable if for no other reason than the long and complete list of leading Rebels. The family of Lee has four representative members in the army.

In fancy pictures no collection can exceed the one which Mr. Pitcher presents to the public. His whole selections are ably and carefully made, and the patronage extended to him by our people is well deserved.

THE FLORENCE does all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, from the heaviest woollens to the most delicate fabrics.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PIANO FORTES. | Over 300 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. | CABINET ORGANS. |
| PIANO FORTES. | For sale only by | CABINET ORGANS. |
| PIANO FORTES. | J. E. GOULD, | CABINET ORGANS. |
| PIANO FORTES. | Seventh and Chesnut streets. | CABINET ORGANS. |

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.—"A gem;" "A household treasure;" "A perfect beauty;" "Works like a charm;" "The best in the world;" "Would not be without a Florence;" "It makes four stitches with the same ease that others make one." Such are the expressions used by purchasers of a Florence. Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

CHOICE CARAMELS.

Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as

W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINER AND NICER WORK is done on the Florence than can be done on any other machine. Call and examine. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WARRANTED TO PLEASE.—The "Florence" is the only perfect family sewing machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, the books of this enterprise close on Monday next. Those who desire to secure one or more of the remaining shares should avail themselves of the opportunity of so doing. We have but little doubt that when the Company (formed from among the subscribers) gets organized, these shares will command a handsome premium.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Hats at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Elegant styles of artistically-executed pictures, life-size Photographs in Oil Colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite, at B. F. Reimer's popular Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

GET THE BEST.—Clergymen, as a class, do not recommend an article unless they have good reason to know it to be valuable. Procure of any Druggist one of Mrs Allen's circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you can read over twenty testimonials of our most eminent clergymen, each one recommending in the strongest terms the use of these preparations. They restore, invigorate, and beautify the hair. If you wish to restore and retain your hair through life, use them. Every Druggist sells them.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 410 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

WM. G. PERRY, who is President of one of our oil companies, and is largely interested in several of the best dividend-paying companies, it will be seen, by reference to advertisement, is prepared to furnish oil companies with their new Books. He has a fine stock to select from at the southwest corner of Fourth and Race streets.

TWO FIRST PREMIUMS were awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company at the Michigan State Fair, recently held at Kalamazoo, viz.: For the best Family Sewing Machine and for the best Machine work.

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

### Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

**Increase of Salaries.**

A petition was in circulation yesterday in the Treasury Department, asking Secretary Fessenden to exert his influence with Congress to raise the salaries of the clerks and messengers.

**Peace With the Indians.**

From information received at the Indian Bureau, it appears that peace prevails in an unusual degree with all the Indian tribes.

**Members of Congress.**

About twelve or fifteen members of Congress are now in Washington.

**Sherman's Movements.**

A St. Louis letter says:—An officer of Sherman's staff is here, who states that he has orders, when his leave expires, to join Sherman by way of the Atlantic coast, at Savannah. He expects Sherman to march entirely across Georgia to that place.

**The Report of Secretary Welles.**

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is finished, and in the hands of the public printer. Upwards of six hundred pages are already printed, and the whole will be ready at an early day to lay before Congress.

**From New Orleans.**

NEW YORK, November 26.—The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New Orleans on the 19th, arrived at this port to-day. She brings no news.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, November 26.

The Stock Market continues rather dull, but steady. Government bonds are very firm, and prices have again advanced, showing the confidence of the people in our Government; 5-20s sold at 105½@105¾, an advance of ⅜; 6s of 1881 at 111¼, an advance of ¾; and new 7·30s at 99¾; New City 6s are selling at 101¾.

Railroad shares are steady. Reading sold at 67¾@68, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 57; Pennsylvania at 67¾; Catawissa preferred at 38¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31; 152 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 34 for Elmira common, 51 for preferred; 16 for Catawissa common; and 64 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and there is little or nothing doing. 26 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 35 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for West Philadelphia; 15½ for Arch; 10 for Race and Vine; and 25½ for Green and Coates; 70 was asked for Second and Third; 56 for Fifth and Sixth; 49 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 26¼ for Girard College.

Coal Oil shares are in fair demand at about former rates, with sales of Oil Creek at 9; Mineral Oil at 1½; Dalzell at 9¾@9½; Perry at 4½, an advance of ½; Noble and Delamater at 9¾@9¾; McElheny at 6¾@6½; and Walnut Island at 5¼@5⅜; 33 was bid for Maple Shade, and 10 for Irving.

Bank shares continue very firm, with sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' (old stock) at 70; and Union at 52; 170 was bid for North America; 158¼ for Philadelphia; 30½ for Mechanics'; 87 for Kensington; 42 for Penn Township; 50 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 40 for Consolidation; 47½ for Commonwealth; and 85 for Camden.

Canal shares are dull and lower. 32½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, a decline of ½; 38 for preferred, a decline of ¼; 74 for Lehigh Navigation; 130 for Morris Canal preferred; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 36 for Delaware Division.

Gold has advanced about 3 per cent. since last evening, opening at 219½; advanced and sold at 219¾ at 11 o'clock; 221 at 12; and 222¼ at 12½ P. M. The *shipments* from New York to-day reach $1 490,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 26.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 sh Butler Coal.... | 7½ | 100 sh Walnut Island. | 4¾ |
| 20 sh Bruner ........ | 2¾ | 800 sh do......... | 5 |
| 200 sh do......... | 2¾ | 600 sh do......... | 5⅛ |
| 400 sh do......... | 2¾ | 2200 sh do......... | 5⅛ |
| 100 sh Curtin Oil.... | 15¼ | 1100 sh do......... | 5⅛ |
| 100 sh do......... | 15 | 150 sh Mineral Oil..... | 2¾ |
| 100 sh Excels'r.b10 flat | 2 | 600 sh Clinton Coal.... | 1¾ |
| 100 sh do......... | 1.94 | 100 sh Hyde Farm.... | 6¾ |
| 200 sh do.......b30 | 2 | 1100 sh Corn Planter... | 7¾ |
| 100 sh Fulton Coal.... | 7⅝ | 200 sh Perry Oil...... | 4 |
| 500 sh St. Nicholas... | 4¾ | | |

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 U. S. 6s, '81.... | 111¼ | 600 sh Organic Oil.... | 1¾ |
| $1000 U S 5-20s....... | 105½ | 200 sh Dalzell Oil.b30 | 9¾ |
| $5000 do......... | 105⅝ | 100 sh do......... | 9¾ |
| $100 do.......reg. | 105¾ | 100 sh do......... | 9¾ |
| $500 U S 7 30s..new c | 99¾ | 100 sh Noble & Del... | 9¾ |
| $500 City 6s over 70.... | 100 | 100 sh do......b30 | 9¾ |
| $1400 City 6s, new .... | 101¾ | 100 sh Perry Oil..... | 4½ |
| 100 sh Read. R. R....c | 67¾ | 200 sh McElheny Oil, c | 6¾ |
| 100 sh do.......b20 | 68 | 50 sh Hyde Farm..... | 6¾ |
| 100 sh do.......2 | 67¾ | 100 sh Shamokin Coal. | 13 |
| 100 sh do......... | 67¾ | 100 sh do......... | 13 |
| 20 sh Far & Mec.old | 70 | 25 sh N. Central..... | 57 |
| 14 sh Union Bk...... | 52 | 57 sh Penna RR...... | 67¾ |
| 100 sh N. Y. & M...b30 | 13 | 100 sh Cataw pref.... | 38¾ |
| 100 sh Big Mount..... | 5¾ | 50 sh Phil. & Erie.... | 31 |
| 200 sh Union Cnl pf... | 2 | 100 sh do.......b30 | 31 |
| 100 sh Oil Creek..... | 9 | 25 sh do......... | 31¼ |

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9½ A. M. | 219½ | 12 M. | 221 |
| 11 A. M. | 219¾ | 1 P. M. | 223 |

Market active.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 221 | 223 |
| American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s | 211 | .. |
| Dimes and Half Dimes | 208 | .. |
| Spanish Quarters | 200 | .. |
| Penn. Currency | ⅛ dis. | ⅛ dis. |
| New York Exchange | 1-10 " | par. |

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fulton Coal | .. | 7½ | Seneca Oil | .. | 1¼ |
| Big Mountain Coal | .. | 5¾ | Organic Oil | .. | 1¾ |
| N. Y. & Mid. Coal | .. | 13 | Irving Oil | 10¾ | 11 |
| Green M't. Coal | 4½ | 5 | Densmore | 6½ | 7 |
| N. Carbondale | 2 | 3 | Dalzell Oil | .. | 9¾ |
| Feeder Dam Coal | .. | 1¼ | McElheny | .. | 6¾ |
| Clinton Coal | .. | 1¾ | Roberts Oil | .. | 3 |
| Butler Coal | .. | 7½ | Olmstead | 2 | .. |
| Diamond Coal | 10¾ | 11 | Noble&Delamater | .. | 9½ |
| Swatara | .. | 10 | Hibbard | 2 | 2¾ |
| Monocacy Iron | 10¼ | 10½ | Story Farm | 2¾ | 3 |
| Penn Mining | 20 | 21 | Bruner | .. | 2¾ |
| Connecticut | .. | .. | Petroleum Centre | 3¾ | 4 |
| Keystone Zinc | 2 | 2¼ | Egbert | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Excelsior Oil | .. | 2 | Hoge Island | ¾ | 1 |
| Big Tank | 2¼ | 2½ | Allegheny River | .. | 1¾ |
| Continental | .. | 3¾ | Curtin | .. | 15 |
| Farrell | .. | 2 | Phila & Oil Creek | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Oil Creek | .. | 9 | Bull Creek | .. | 4¾ |
| Maple Shade Oil | 32 | .. | Germania | .. | 1½ |
| McClintock Oil | 5¾ | 6 | Corn Planter | .. | 7¾ |
| Perry Oil | .. | 4½ | Briggs | 4 | .. |
| Mineral Oil | .. | 2¾ | Rock Oil | .. | .. |
| Keystone Oil | 1½ | 2 | Tarr Farm | 3 | 3½ |
| Venango Oil | 1¼ | 1½ | Walnut Island | .. | 5½ |
| Union Petroleum | 2¼ | 2½ | Hyde Farm | .. | 6¾ |
| Beacon Oil | 1¾ | 2 | St. Nicholas | .. | 4¾ |

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which shows the aggregates of their last weekly statements, compared with the returns of the previous week:—

| | Loans. | Specie. | Circulat'n. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y., Nov 19.. | $190,411,592 | 22,428,568 | 3,706,626 | 158,144,196 |
| Phila., Nov. 21.. | 43,793,297 | 2,647,637 | 2,855,768 | 39,227,712 |
| Boston, Nov. 21.. | 44,256,342 | 4,420,706 | 9,058,185 | 20,319,451 |
| Totals..... | $278,490,491 | 28,542,704 | 15,614,579 | 217,631,360 |
| Last week..... | 282,247,978 | 30,027,022 | 15,189,563 | 212,841,549 |
| Decrease in loans | | | | $3,757,487 |
| Decrease in specie | | | | 1,484,318 |
| Increase in circulation | | | | 425,016 |
| Increase in deposits | | | | 4,789,811 |

The decrease in the loans, as shown above, comes from the Boston banks, where the discount line was curtailed nearly six millions of dollars.

## LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. Gibson, Bowen, New York, W. J. Taylor & Co.
Barque Union, Heard, Pernambuco, Lewis & Damon.
Barque Deslah, Gilkey, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Anna, Morrow, St. Thomas, J. F. Peniston.
Schr Fannie, Vance, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, New Haven, Captain.
Schr Acklam, Hooper, Providence, Captain.
Schr C. Shaw, Shaw, City Point, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig R. C. Wright, Hawthorn, 19 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Folsom.
Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea.
Schr Ceres, Wallace, 1 day from Newport, Del., with flour to R. M. Lea.

IMPORTATIONS.

*Reported for The Evening Telegraph.*

ORCHILLA—Brig R. C. Wright, Hawthorn—300 tons guano to Baker & Folsom.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

### JUBILATE.

NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Well done! victorious nation!
Well done! redeem'd land!
Now surely God will set thee
Anear to His right hand!
Now surely wrong must falter
And all its forces fail,
When 'neath the righteous verdict
Our home-bred traitors quail.

Oh, country! sorely stricken!
Sublime in greatest need;
The world is debtor to thee
Because of this one deed!
What love the nations owe thee
The coming time shall tell;
For soon the morning dawneth,
And all shall yet be well.

From Martyrdom to glory,
From trial unto state;
Out of the vale of weeping
Thou shalt walk forth elate;
And hand in hand go with thee
A brighter, better peace,
Than any built on slavery,
And nursed in slothful ease.

No tear shall fall unnoted,
No wail shall rise in vain,
Although thy martyred heroes
Lie thick on every plain.
The dear, good God shall treasure
The jewels in His crown;
For their dear sakes His blessing
Upon thee cometh down!

Go on, thou conquering nation!
Go on, thou glorious land!
Shake from thy skirts defilement
And with the righteous stand!
Gird thee in loyal earnest—
Thy hand put boldly forth—
Once pure, thy God shall make thee
His viceroy on the earth!

HOWARD GLYNDON,
(Laura C. Redden.)

### PHILOSOPHERS AT A BEER GARDEN.

A Characteristic German Scene.

*From Professor Felton's letter from Munich, 1853.*

"Professor Thiersch has long stood nearly at the head of the classical scholars in Germany. He was especially interesting to me, because I first gained a radical knowledge of the Greek verb, as long ago as 1822, by studying a work of his which my teacher, Mr. Simeon Putnam, accidentally possessed. He was not at home when I called, but, in the course of the afternoon, he came to our lodgings and called on me. He is a grey-headed old gentleman, and always walks with a cane, and accompanied by a dog. He speaks English a very little. He invited me to walk with him to a 'bier-keller,' where he would introduce me to the principal celebrities at Munich. I forget the name of the keller, but Agassiz will doubtless remember it, as he must have been there many a time.

"It lies at some distance outside the city, on a hill which is hollowed out for the beer barrels. The surface is occupied by a house and a garden with trees. Under the trees are arranged plain wooden tables and benches to match. A band of musicians is in attendance, and, as the evening comes on, the whole is lighted with candles. The extensive gardens are rapidly filled with all sorts of people—students, citizens with their wives and daughters, professors, lawyers, and so on. The keller furnishes absolutely nothing but Bavarian beer and black bread, for which each person pays six groschen, or about four or five cents. If he wants anything else, he must bring it with him.

"Arriving at the place, Professor Thiersch conducted me through the tables—the occupants of which saluted him with the greatest respect as we passed along—until he found the one he was in search of. There was sitting Steub, the author of an admirable work on Greece; Fallmerayer, the author of a great work on Sclavonian immigrations into Greece; Muller, the first orientalist in Germany; and four or five other gentlemen, whose names are classical in the literature of the age, sitting on a rough bench, at a table of black and weather-worn plank, each with a pot of beer and a slice of bread as black as the table.

"An eminent jurist, whose opinions are law over half the civilized world, had brought in his pocket a slice of ham, wrapped up in a piece of newspaper, which lay before him, and added something substantial to his entertainment. He cut it up with a jack-knife and laid the bits on the black bread. Professor Thiersch called the damsel in attendance, ordered two pots of beer and two slices of black bread, and we joined the learned revels of the company. I never met a more intelligent, genial, and pleasant circle; and for the sake of their delightful conversation I readily drank the beer and ate the bread, which, without such a seasoning, I should have found it impossible to worry down. It was a most curious and characteristic scene, and I have described it partly for Agassiz, with whom I wish you would talk about it. *I think* he will recognize the fidelity of the picture. At the end of the evening we returned, and Professor Thiersch invited me to his house. His family were seated at a tea-table in the garden, his wife, two daughters, and a sister; and, as I had not supped very heartily at the bier-keller, I had no objection to a nice cup of tea and a sandwich."

### The Last Dinner at Pompeii.

I was naturally attracted, in the first instance, to the house of the baker, which I had seen disinterred during my last visit. It is now carefully cleared out, and all its permanent apparatus—as corn mills, kneading-troughs, flour-bins, &c., remain *in situ*, the smaller and more perishable objects—as the measures, the weights, the loaves, the corn, &c.—being placed in the temporary museum which has been formed at Pompeii. The attractions of this house, however, have been eclipsed by those of similar establishments immediately adjoining it, which had been discovered, but not fully excavated before the disinterment of the oven. The second bakery is much larger and the appointments on a more extensive scale and in greater variety. The dwelling-house of the owner, too, is much more luxurious. Although connected with the bake-house, it has a separate entrance, and a double atrium and peristyle, both of which are of more than ordinary extent, and in their size, as well as their decorations, bear witness to the wealth and luxurious tastes of the occupants.

Among the relics of this house preserved in the local museum is one which throws a curious light on the domestic arrangements of the Pompeian baker, being no other than one of the dishes which were actually in process of preparation for dinner on the very day of the catastrophe! Upon the cooking stove in the kitchen was found a stew-pan half filled with ashes, and in the bottom appeared an indurated mass, which Signor Fiorelli rightly conjectured to have been produced by some of the viands which lay within the pan, and which, although long since decomposed, had left their impression on the now consolidated ashes. Acting upon this happy thought, he applied in this instance the same ingenious process which was so successfully adopted in reproducing that painfully life-like group of human figures described with such terrible fidelity in one of your former numbers; and the result has fully justified his anticipations, being an exact *fac-simile* in bronze of a young pig, which was being stewed for the family dinner at the very moment when they were surprised by the stroke of doom.—*Letter from Naples.*

### Phosphorescent Light.

The most beautiful thing I have seen at sea—all the more so that I had never heard of it—is the trail of a shoal of fish through the phosphorescent water. It is like the flight of silver rockets or the streaming of northern lights through that silent nether heaven. I thought nothing could go beyond that rustling star-foam which was churned up by our ship's bows, or those eddies and disks of dreamy flame that rose and wandered out of sight behind us.

'Twas like our ship was ploughing through
Cold water that [illegible]
And wandering moons of idle flame
Grow full and waned, and went and came,
Dappling with light the huge sea-snake
That slid behind us in the wake.

But there was something even more delicately rare in the apparition of the fish, as they turned up in gleaming furrows the latent moonshine which the ocean seemed to have hoarded against those vacant interlunar nights. In the Mediterranean, one day, as we were lying becalmed, I observed the water freckled with dingy specks, which at last gathered to a pinkish scum on the surface. The sea had been so phosphorescent for some nights that when the captain gave me my bath by dousing me with buckets from the house on deck the spray flew off my head and shoulders in sparks. It occurred to me that this dirty-looking scum might be the luminous matter, and I had a pailful dipped up to keep till after dark. When I went to look at it after nightfall, it seemed at first perfectly dead; but when I shook it, the whole broke out into what I can only liken to milky flames, whose lambent silence was strangely beautiful, and startled me almost as actual projection might an alchemist. I could not dare to be the death of so much beauty, so I poured it all overboard again.—*Lowell's Fireside Travels.*

### A Chinese Gentleman's House.

He first took us to his country-house, now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges and large fish-tanks, edged with walls of blue bricks, perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condition, and as beautiful as the Prince Consort's at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangosteens, plantains, cocoanuts, durians, and small creepers, trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the house the drawing-room had doors sliding across circular openings. We then went on to this gentleman's private residence, entering by a Chinese triumphal gate. He tells me he has ten miles of carriage road round his estate. It is on a fine, undulating tract of land, reclaimed from the jungle, and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirts a tiger killed a man the other day. In his garden I found Jocko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds. Further on some very small Brahmin bulls, a Cashmere goat, and a family of young kangaroos. There were all sorts of unknown beautiful flowers placed about in enormous Chinese vases.

Here I first saw the tea-plant growing. It is of the camellia tribe, three or four feet high, perhaps, and bears a small white flower, like an ordinary rose. Also I was shown the "moon flower," a kind of rounded convolvulus that only opens at night. There was a bower of "monkey cups," the pitcher flower, which collects water, and from which Jocko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm produced water, by being pierced with a penknife, of a clear, cold quality. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms to imitate dragons, with egg shells for their eyes; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf trees—the first I had seen—little oaks and elms about eighteen inches high, like small withered old men.

The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At six the guests arrived—mostly English—all dressed in short, white jackets and trowsers. The dinner was admirably served, in good London style, and all the appointments, as regarded plate, glass, wines, and dishes, perfect. The quiet, attentive waiting of the little Chinese boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the rooms, decorated with English prints of the royal family, statuettes, curiosities from every part of the world, and rare objects in the stone and cracked china.—*Chinese Letter.*

### The Unfortunate Princess—A Chinese Romance.

It was a beautiful evening on the banks of the distant Yang-tse-chiang. Not a sound was heard save the melodious murmur of the mosquitoes, as in airy flights they circled round the small pug nose of the handsome young Ah-Snor, who sat cross-legged on the table of his wash-shop, on Dupont street, dreaming. And his dreams were all of the fascinating princess, Te-He, who sat at her work at a window of her father's elegant mansion in Pig-Sti lane, thinking of nothing in particular, for she had that morning given the sack to Ah-Snor, and having no one to torment, was as serene and void of care as a swan in a tea-garden—same as you see on the dinner-plates. The hours passed on—the shadows deepened in the depths of Pig-Sti lane. Te-He sat dreaming alone, and snoring as well—for it was a way she had.

All at once was heard the distant rumble of chariot wheels; then a voice came floating over the muck heaps so ravishing in its tones of melting tenderness that all the dogs in the neighborhood began to howl as one man. This was the song (translated) that came wafted in at Te-He's window:—

Air—*Gentle Zitella.*
Charming young princess,
Listen to me,
For you my heart's breaking,
Cruel Te-He.
Come with Ah Snor, love,
Across the great deep,
And a little tea-garden
In China we'll keep.

"Yes, we won't!" replied Te-He, who had just awakened; "I'd have you know I'm a princess, I am, and folks of our sort don't keep tea-gardens." "The —— you say!" ejaculated Ah-Snor, at the apex of his manly voice, which had the orthodox squeak or brogue; "Then only one resource is left me. What ho—without there!" In vain Te-He struggled and kicked; bites and scratches were of no avail. Ah-Snor had secured the services of a formidable barbarian named Spec-i-Al, who for a hundred dollars agreed to make away with Te-He. That night the dulcet strains of Te-He's syren voice were hushed in Pig-Sti Lane—the princess had been shanghaed, or, in other words, kidnapped. Chapter Last and best: The Grand Cadi, Ah Burk, has since then sent out his mandarins in every direction, and Te-He has been restored to the bosom of her family, while Spec-i-Al is an inmate of a dungeon, waiting for the bowstring. Tableau—virtue triumphant and vice rewarded!

### A French Weather Prophet.

The following appeared in yesterday's *Times* from its Paris correspondent:—

M. Mathieu de la Drome has just issued his weather annual, as well as his double and triple almanacs, for what remains of the present and for the whole of next year. If, with this copious information within reach, any persons are still uncertain about the atmospheric changes during the next fourteen months, they have only themselves to blame, and their voluntary and invincible ignorance. What M. Mathieu de la Drome gives are not simple probabilities or "forecasts," but downright positive predictions, which, if fulfilled, must carry the conviction of his infallibility to the most obdurate heart; and, if not fulfilled, may be ascribed to the malignant envy of the elements themselves.

With a gift of second sight beyond that of the Highland seer who sang to Lochiel the disasters of Culloden, he tells us what is to happen not only each month of the coming year, but each day, if not each hour. They who would go down to the deep sea in January must take care not to do so towards the close of the month, for in those days "violent winds, with snow or rain, following the regions, particularly on the coast of the ocean, will prevail." Navigation will be most dangerous, and, as M. Mathieu de la Drome judiciously observes:—"If the warning I give be disregarded, disasters at sea will have to be dreaded. The first days of February will be marked by the same tempestuous weather; but it is on the 14th or 16th, and about the 21st or 22d, that wind, snow, and rain storms will be in full fury. In April people venture now and then on a short excursion to the country to see how the fields look after the winter campaign.

Take care, however, to keep within doors on the 14th or the 16th, for the "wind will be high, with or without water;" and the water will decidedly predominate on or before the 23d or 25th. Be more than usually careful in June, for it will be a month of thunder; and take all your precautions against the hailstones which will be plentiful in July. In August the drought will be great and wide-spread in France, and will last to the 20th of September. Teetotalism will be materially impossible for a while, for water will be exceedingly scarce, and I presume people will have to quench their thirst with more generous liquids. There is, however, a slight glimpse of hope in the last prediction, for M. Mathieu de la Drome, in his review of August, says, "I am not perfectly fixed about this month."

It appears that both publisher and soothsayer find in these productions a source of wealth. The circulation is said to be unprecedented, and so long as it continues so nobody can expect that he will "break his staff," or "deeper than did ever plummet sound will drown his book."

### The "Courts of Love" in Provence.

The court of Eleonora of Guyenne, wife of Louis VII, and afterwards of Henry II, of England, decided in answer to a question:—"If a favored lover carries his homage to another lady, yet returns, after a month's absence and neglect, to his first love, ought the lady to pardon him or to reject him? That such is the nature of love, that often two lovers pretend to be desirous of other engagements, in order to assure themselves still more of the fidelity and constancy of the person loved, it would then be to offend the rights of love to reject, under such a pretext, the tenderness of a lover who returns penitent, unless there are proofs of his having been unfaithful." Such was the verdict pronounced by the suzerain of many countesses and chatelaines. The Court was, indeed, so indulgent in matters that concerned it, that it ruled that no lady could accept presents of love without granting a return. This certainly left the chatelaine at liberty to decline receiving presents, but it attached a stigma upon all presents received. On the other hand, a knight who had violated the secrets of love was forever to be rejected and despised, and any chatelaine who should show him favor in any way should be visited with similar reprisals. Such were the courts of old, when the escutcheons were not emblazoned with modern heraldry, and before the noble hawk and falcon took their departure from the woods and hills of France with the old nobility of the land. These courts held their sittings under popes, kings, and princes alike. Nostradamus relates that Counts Vintimille and De Tendes, having come on a visit to Pope Innocent VI, at Avignon, they went to hear the sentence decreed by the ladies at the Court of Love. Provence was at that epoch covered with flourishing cities, with castellated strongholds, with cathedrals, and well-cultivated abbeys and priories. These were dispersed all over the plains, valleys, and hills, from the Cevennes to the Alps; a nobility of exceeding chivalry and unbounded gallantry inhabited these feudal residences, in which brilliant courts and tournaments were held, Courts of Love, hawking and hunting cavalcades, were the pastimes of the chatelaines of the middle ages.

### VETERAN QUARTERMASTERS.

SKETCH OF BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. H. VINTON.

This veteran officer of the old army, after a long and useful service, has at length received a merited promotion to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. David H. Vinton was born in the State of Rhode Island, and September 18, 1818, received the appointment from that State of a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In June, 1822, he graduated, his class rank being No. 14. July 1, of the same year he was promoted to brevet second lieutenant, 1st United States Artillery, and immediately received a full second lieutenantcy in the 4th Artillery. March 19, 1823, he was transferred to the 6th Infantry, and April 7, 1825, was promoted to first lieutenant. March 24, 1826, he was returned to the artillery arm, being assigned to the 3d Regiment.

In March, 1828, he was made assistant-commissary of subsistence, and October 19, 1836, was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, as assistant quartermaster. July 7, 1838, he was promoted to captain on the staff, and at the same time was raised in his regimental rank to a similar grade. June 18, 1846, he vacated his regimental commission, and March 3, 1847, was advanced to major on the staff and full quartermaster. After the outbreak of the Rebellion, Major Vinton was promoted to deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to date from August 3, 1861, to fill an original vacancy. His faithful service won him the highest esteem of the Department of War and the Government, and in recognition of his superior qualifications, the President recently appointed him to the rank which he now holds. General Vinton has been in the service of the United States forty-two years, twenty-eight of which have been passed in the Quartermaster's Department. He has taken part in all the military operations of the United States Army for the last quarter of a century, and is known everywhere for his fidelity and honesty.

SKETCH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET.

This officer, also of the Quartermaster's Department, was born in the State of New York. In 1836 he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, and graduated, class rank No. 9, June 30, 1840. In July of that year he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in the 3d United States Artillery. September 2, 1841, he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, a position which he held until November 15, 1841. November 19, 1843, he was promoted to first lieutenant in his regiment, and, June 4, 1847, he was assigned to the staff, as assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. During the Utah disturbances, under the Presidential administration of James Buchanan, Captain Van Vliet was sent as special commissioner of the Government to that Territory. At that time, there being no regular conveyances, the captain was compelled to make the journey on horseback, unattended and alone.

He successfully accomplished the hazardous undertaking, and arrived in safety at Great Salt Lake City in an uncommonly short time. This famous ride was the theme of the most flattering comment all over the country. It was also alluded to in the President's message to Congress. Having performed his mission, Captain Van Vliet returned, and was appointed assistant quartermaster-general at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which position he held until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he was tranferred to the staff of Major-General McClellan. In August, 1861, Captain Van Vliet was announced as "quartermaster, with the rank of major, August 3, 1861, having served fourteen years continuously as captain." In December, 1861, he was nominated to be brigadier-general, to date from September 23, 1861. The appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, expired by constitutional limitation in July, 1862. In October last, by appointment of the President, Major Van Vliet was advanced to brevet brigadier-general in the United States Army. General Van Vliet during the present war has figured prominently in the Quartermaster's Department, and has won a large reputation for his industry and integrity. For some time past he has figured as Chief Quartermaster in the city of New York.

### A Literary Recipe.

In Archdeacon Denison's recent speech at Bath, England, in which he unmercifully ridiculed the *Saturday Review*, and unblushingly praised his own paper, he gave the following recipe. We have already republished the speech, and we now add the archdeacon's instructions how

TO MAKE A LIVELIE PERIODICALL.

Take—1. of spite and venom............one pound each.
2. of indiscriminate abuse............four pounds.
3. of sneering at all things which have at any time been thought worthy, or respectable, or even decent............six pounds.
4. of disparagement of old institutions, and particularlie of the Nationall Churche............three pounds.
5. of free handling of the Scriptures............1 pound 8 ounces.
6. of measuring all things by what they will fetch............ten pounds.

Some add one grain of faith, and an ounce more or less of a definite policie; but it is livelier without. Mix well together, and cut into lengths.

Season and flavor with—
1. compound of calumnie.
2. drops of detraction.
3. spirits of slander.
4. spice of skepticism.

Garnish with root of ribaldrie, sippets of slang, and bitter herbs. Serve up.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH AND BESSY USHER.—At the first drawing-room held by Queen Adelaide and William the Fourth after their coronation, Miss E. Usher was presented, as a matter of course, though already well known to the King while he was Duke of Clarence, owing to his friendship for many years' standing with her father. At the moment of presentation, however, some hesitation occurred, owing to a slight informality as Lord James O'Brien was handing her forward. At this the King, in his hearty, stentorian voice, called out, "Is this Bessy Usher? God bless her! let her come! Why, I've known her ever since she was a baby!" And a hearty and resounding kiss, planted on either cheek of the blushing girl, gave ample testimony to the sincerity of his declaration and the vigor of his regard. The confusion of the beautiful "Bessy" may be imagined. Every eye in that courtly circle was instantly turned full upon her; and great was the admiration and astonishment of the high dignitaries collected around the throne on this grand and stately occasion.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BEACON OIL Company, Second story, No. 278 THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Beacon Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting business necessary to the interest of the Company.
11-25-10t JOHN C. McCLINTOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MAPLE Shade Oil Company, No. 324 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 30th inst., clear of State taxes. The books will be closed for transfer on the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., and opened on the 30th.
11-25-5t THOMAS R. SEARLE, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—OFFICE OF THE CITY Bounty Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. NOVEMBER 22, 1864. The Bounty Fund Commission has removed its office from No. 412 Prune street to No. 613 CHESNUT Street (second story), where it will meet daily, as heretofore, from 9:30 to 2:30 P. M.
11-23-3t JOHN BLAIR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Reenlisted Veterans who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.
COMMITTEE.
R. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. [illegible],
EDWIN GREBLE. 11-25-10t

OFFICE
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
Philadelphia, November 22, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.,
Being TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared by the Board of Managers,
PAYABLE ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, THE 29th INSTANT,
CLEAR OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES.
EDWIN WALTER,
11-23-6t TREASURER.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. — THERE are only One Hundred Subscriptions at $100 each. The subscribers, in a word, act in fee simple seven tracts of valuable Oil territory, fronting on the Allegheny River and its tributaries, and some [illegible] several companies now at work, and at no higher prices than they [illegible] The Subscribers organize the Company themselves, elect their officers, and manage their affairs.

Shares are payable either at the time of subscribing, or when the list is made up if desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share. Already the majority of shares are secured. As the books will positively close on MONDAY next, to secure one or more of the remaining shares, address at once or apply to
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.
11-24-4t Or E. BORDA, Trustee, No. 327 WALNUT St.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864: | | |
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $424,047 90 | |
| On Fire Risks | 139,657 16 | |
| | | $563,705 06 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863 | | 234,472 44 |
| | | $797,177 50 |
| Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:— | | |
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $410,264 77 | |
| On Fire Risks | 126,556 47 | |
| | | $536,881 24 |
| Interest during same period—Salvages, &c. | | 75,582 90 |
| | | $612,464 14 |
| Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:— | | |
| Marine and Inland Navigation Losses | $214,291 92 | |
| Fire Losses | 2,095 52 | |
| Return Premiums | 21,394 58 | |
| Reinsurances | 32,643 28 | |
| Agency Charges | 19,984 44 | |
| Advertising, Printing, &c. | 3,590 14 | |
| "Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Policies, Stamps, &c. | 11,360 27 | |
| Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c. | 14,000 00 | |
| | | 349,361 84 |
| | | $263,282 40 |

*The net balance of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1864.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $100,000 00 |
| 111,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 118,213 50 |
| 75,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5-20s | 75,562 50 |
| 100,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 99,665 00 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 55,810 00 |
| 130,800 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan | 132,529 17 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 22,300 00 |
| 50,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 53,250 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | 15,300 00 |
| 6,700 | 136 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,100 00 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950 00 |
| 50,000 | United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness | 48,125 00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 12,000 00 |
| 123,700 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured | 123,700 00 |
| $860,550 | Par. Cost, $842,100 76. Market Value | $847,027 87 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for Insurance made | 113,510 42 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 28,791 21 |
| | Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,253. Estimated Value | 2,320 50 |
| | Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call $100,000 00 | |
| | Cash in Banks 58,151 03 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 577 56 | |
| | | 158,697 49 |
| | | $1,204,464 92 |

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Penniston,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal, Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper, John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig, A. B. Berger, do.
Robert Burton,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11-11-1m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
11-18-12-21 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after 15th inst. Powers of Attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11-4-1m THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the UNION LEAGUE, or any of its Committees, will please present them to the undersigned before the 1st of December, 1864, at No. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
11-14-tdel JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 3, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY BUMM,
11-4 City Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10-3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

## BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21-20t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-20t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21-20t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Kensington Bank, in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking thereunder.

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.
10-21-30t JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22 No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which they make a specialty in their business.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
11-16-thstu-4l Four doors below Continental Hotel.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
At No. 11 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-2?1 PHILADELPHIA.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. fe6-3m

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844, incorporated 1855.
Young Men prepared for the Counting House and Business Life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING
in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, [illegible]
Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a [illegible] Operator.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.
Catalogues containing the names of 471 students, terms, &c., furnished gratis on application.
11-17-tutht3m S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DEscriptions of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-improvement, Management and Training of CHILDREN, social adaptation, &c., day and evening, by
JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
11-17-stuth3m No. 25 S. TENTH St., above Chesnut.

## CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS.
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.
N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

HENRY PARKER,
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thstu2m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
J. B. SHANNON,
11-23wsm1m No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT
HEATER,
WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT
THAN
ANY FURNACE IN USE.
COOKING RANGES
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
REGISTERS
AND
VENTILATORS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9-19-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
COAL AT HALF PRICE.
If our readers will call at
No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET,
On CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,
He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Browne's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.
Call or send for Circular. 11-12stuth12t

STOVES! STOVES!
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.
SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.
These superior stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHEET IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at
McKNIGHT'S,
11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAS HEATING STOVES!
CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!
EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,
THE ONLY ONE THAT IS
FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.
Will Heat
OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING,
AND BATH ROOMS.
With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.
G. W. LOOMIS,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,
11-22thsth1m PHILADELPHIA.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1825 and 1827 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON
For Large Nut Coal.
$[illegible] A TON For Stove and Heater Coal.
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street [illegible]
Below Girard avenue.
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,
11-?-1m SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division,
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1864.
Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro' Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payments will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
11-15-12t Quartermaster-General's Office.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 613 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

## WANTS.

DWELLING WANTED.—A NEAT Dwelling, containing four rooms, in a good neighborhood, within a half-hour's walk from the State House, is desired by a responsible young man with a small family. Rent not to exceed $175 per annum. A bonus of $10, or one month's rent, will be given to the person securing a suitable dwelling for the advertiser. Address "Dwelling," at this office. 11-24-6t

CARPENTERS WANTED.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
No. 351, Corner Fourteenth Street,
and New York Avenue,
WASHINGTON, September 29, 1864.
Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELISON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Department of Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs of scire facias upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.
LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant,
No. 213 S. SIXTH Street.

City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNeely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1864, No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing in front 18 feet front, and 30 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $10.59 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864, No. 3. Lot and three story brick dwelling on southwest side of Abigail street, and northwest side of Emma street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $42.20 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864, No. 4. Lot and three story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and southwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $42.20, for paving.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1864, No. 13. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 80 feet deep. Claim $30.16, for paving.

Same vs. same. D. C. September Term, 1864, No. 4. Lot and cellar walls northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 101 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Marlborough street 60 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 5¼ inches to a point, thence northeast 10 feet 7¼ inches to Norris street, thence southeast along Norris street 65 feet to Girard avenue, thence southwesterly along Girard avenue 101 feet to place of beginning. 10-22-m13t

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."
(Signed,) M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILT,
November 10, 1864. 11-11-18t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. [11-1-1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1221 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

## MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.

BOUNTY NOTICE.—Whereas, the Commissioners of the Bounty Fund have evidence that a large and increasing number of the volunteers receiving bounty from the city desert with impunity before leaving the city, and that there is an organized system for the purpose, notice is hereby given that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Mayor, will entertain no claim, and will advise the payment of no bounty to volunteers enlisting after this date, until the adoption of proper safeguards shall insure that those who enlist to the credit of Philadelphia shall add to the effective strength of the army.

For the present, the payment of bounty will be continued to recruits for the Regular Army and Naval service, properly credited to the city of Philadelphia.
R. P. KING,
11-22-5t President.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES. — WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
se5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

## SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 210 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, November 26.
ETNA, Saturday, December 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 00 | Steerage | $50 00 |
| First Cabin to London | 170 00 | Steerage to London | 68 00 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 180 00 | Steerage to Paris | 80 00 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 160 00 | Steerage to Hamburg | 74 00 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $150, $175, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, November 26, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, November 26, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
se-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.
The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Poot, will sail for the above port on the 15th November.
For passage apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
11-28 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

### A New Poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The following poem by Mr. Emerson appears in the *Boatswain's Whistle*, the Sailors' Fair newspaper, published in Boston:—

SEA-SHORE.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

I heard, or seemed to hear, the chiding Sea
Say, Pilgrim, why so late and slow to come?
Am I not always here, thy summer home?
Is not my voice thy music, morn and eve?
My breath thy healthful climate in the heats,
My touch thy antidote, my bay thy bath?
Was ever building like my terraces?
Was ever couch magnificent as mine?

Lie on the warm rock-ledges, and there learn
A little hut suffices like a town.
I make your sculptured architecture vain,
Vain beside mine.
Lo! here is Rome, and Nineveh, and Thebes,
Karnak, and Pyramid, and Giant's Stairs,
Half piled or prostrate; and my newest slab
Older than all thy race.

Behold the Sea,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong,
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June,
Fresh as the trickling rainbow in July;
Sea full of food, the nourisher of kinds,
Purger of earth, and medicine of men;
Creating a sweet climate by my breath,
And, in my mathematic ebb and flow,
Giving a hint of that which changes not.

Rich are the Sea-gods; who gives gifts but they?
They grope the sea for pearls, but more than pearls;
They pluck Force thence, and give it to the wise.
For every wave is wealth to Dædalus,
Wealth to the cunning artist who can work
This matchless strength. Where shall he find, O waves!
A load your Atlas shoulders cannot lift?

I, with my hammer pounding evermore
The rocky coast, smite Andes into dust,
Strewing my bed, and, in another age,
Rebuild a continent of better men.
Then I unbar the doors: my paths lead out
The exodus of nations: I disperse
Men to all shores that front the hoary main.

I, too, have arts and sorceries;
Illusion dwells forever with the wave.
I know what spells are laid. Leave me to deal
With credulous, imaginative man.
For, though he scoop my water in his palm,
A few rods off he deems it gems and clouds.
Planting strange fruits and sunshine on the shore,
I make some coast alluring, some lone isle,
To distant men who must go there, or die.

### An Australian Editor's Troubles.

GOOD REASON FOR SUSPENDING A NEWSPAPER.

The editor of the Geelong *Chronicle*, a newspaper in Australia, tells the story of his woes, in a good-natured way, in the following list of reasons for suspending publication:—

"Because a large number of subscribers never pay at all. Because many of them pay once in two or three years, while the proprietor pays every Saturday (when he has the money). Because many of the auctioneers state their clients are too poor to advertise in more than one paper, and the proprietor is too poor to advertise gratis. Because the farmers, who have been always, and still are, our fast friends, have, by a visitation of Providence, become too poor to encourage literature this present winter. Because the squatters say we go for the people who eat their beef and mutton, and not for those who buy wool, and that in consequence the *Chronicle* is unworthy of their support—the logic of which reason it is very hard to discover. Because the Legislature imposes a tax on the conveyance of newspapers through the post, which presses very hardly on the proprietor, he not only losing the papers of his non-paying country subscribers, but having to pay for the privilege into the bargain. Because the roads are so bad that it is impossible to reach many subscribers during the winter, and often, when after much tribulation and many boggings, 'our collector' does succeed in so doing, he is very politely told to 'call again next year.' Because a general apathy pervades the entire district, the people seeming to have made up their minds that to battle with monopoly and class legislation is to engage in a hopeless struggle against might, the consequences being that the farmer leaves his land untilled, the small capitalists cross the Murray river, the larger ones go to Queensland or New Zealand, the shopkeepers take refuge in the Insolvent Court, and the laborer feeds himself with his family at the public soup kitchen—they are all too poor to pay for a newspaper, and almost too wretched to read one. Because the proprietor of the Geelong *Chronicle* is of opinion that every newspaper should be thoroughly independent, and that when it ceases to be independent it becomes a public nuisance rather than a public benefit, and the editor becomes a mere puppet in the hands of the proprietor, who pulls the strings, 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' powerful for evil, powerless for good."

### Telegraphic Present to the Czar.

We have seen a beautiful little telegraphic present intended for the Czar of Russia, a description of which will be of interest to our readers. The article is, in fact, a complete telegraph office, comprised within the compass of a morocco case eight inches in length, six inches in width and three and one-half inches in depth. Within this case are concocted a complete galvanic battery, known to telegraphers as the electropolar battery, with six glass cups for the acids, in which are inserted the zinc plates and carbons by which is generated the electric fluid.

Attached to each cup is a switch, by which either the whole or a part of the battery can be applied to the wires connecting with the instrument. The force, or electric power generated by this miniature battery is sufficient to work the instrument and transmit easily messages between this city and Boston. The relay magnet, which is the direct means by which the battery and the telegraph line over which are to be transmitted the messages sent, is only thirty inches in length, an inch and a half in width, the magnet comprising two coils of copper wire as fine as the finest thread, covered with fine silk, each coil covered with bone rubber and containing one mile of wire. The "sounder," by which the operator designates, by the number and length of the sounds or "clicks," the letters transmitted, is only an inch and a half in length, an inch and a quarter wide, and an inch in height, comprising two upright magnets over which is situated the armature connected with the brass standards by a small brass lever, the whole set on a hollow base of hard rubber. The key which the operator uses to transmit despatches is of brass, as is also the switch attached to it, by which the operator can, at will, "throw off" the current of electricity, and is mounted on hard rubber. The workmanship is of the finest character, nothing being wanted to make the whole contents of this little case a complete and thorough outfit for a first-class telegraph office. The instrument is on the Morse system, and is that which is in general use in Russia. This *bijou* of telegraphy is indeed a beautiful specimen of American mechanism, such as will stimulate the Russian telegraphers to emulate, and one which will add much to the widespread fame of Charles T. Chester, Esq., its maker, as a New York artisan. Colonel Charles S. Bulkley, Chief Engineer of the Russian-American Telegraph line, is in possession of this miniature telegraph office, to whom it was presented by Mr. Chester, and it will be in turn presented to his Imperial Highness the Czar of Russia upon the arrival of Colonel Bulkley at St. Petersburg, after the completion of the great intercontinental telegraph line between the two countries.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The statistics of the telegraph system in the United Kingdom—that is, of the telegraphs open to the public, for there are many purely private lines—are interesting. In 1861, there were 11,528¾ miles open; in 1862, 12,711½ miles; while last year the lines were extended to cover 13,892¾ miles, which, however, consisted of 93,012½ miles of separate wires. The number of stations was increased in proportion, and last year there were 1755 open, containing 6196 instruments, through which about 3,400,000 messages were sent. In addition to the lines actually on British soil, the submarine lines to Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Jersey, Ostend, Hanover, Denmark, with which the other lines are more or less all in connection, cover 887 miles, with 2683 miles of wire. This line has upwards of 3000 stations in foreign countries. The messages sent by it to and from foreign countries were in 1861, 230,000; in 1862, 310,595; and in 1863, 345,784, while the mileage was not increased. The several lines were last year, Electric and International, 8239 miles of line and 59,042 of wires, 1022 stations. The number of messages sent by this company during 1863 has not been ascertained, but calculating the proportion of increase from the returns of the two years immediately preceding, may be estimated at nearly 2,000,000. The British and Irish Magnetic, 4196¾ miles, 17,257¼ miles wires, 464 stations, 827,424 messages; Southeastern Railway, 316 miles, 2642½ miles wires, 94 stations, and 62,968 messages were sent; London and Brighton Railway, 212 miles, 541½ miles wires, 46 stations, 43,208 messages; London District, 107 miles, 430 miles wires, 81 stations, 247,806 messages; and the United Kingdom, 881 miles, 5099 miles wires, 48 stations, whence 226,729 messages were forwarded.

### A Rich Scene.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, some time since, they had quite a spirited debate on the bill to prohibit the use of hoops and crinoline, introduced by Mr. Aikens. We publish a few of the most brilliant passages:—

Mr. Drummond was an ardent admirer of hoops from childhood. He was born with a love of hoops. When he was a child of tender growth he used to trundle a hoop, all unconscious of the fate that was in store for him. Later in life he swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hooping cough, and even now the sight of an empty hogshead brought tears into his eyes.

Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible to choose a wife, since her charms were so hidden by hoops and enveloped in crinoline that the naked—

Speaker. Order.

Mr. Brown. Mr. Speaker—

Speaker. The honorable gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Brown. But, Mr. Speaker, the naked—

Speaker. Hold your tongue, sir.

Mr. Brown. The naked—

Speaker. Upon my soul, Brown, silence, or I'll have you arrested.

Mr. Brown. Permit me to explain, Mr. Speaker. When I said naked—

Speaker (yelling). Clear the galleries of ladies, Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Brown. In the name of the seventeen graces and the fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker, let me apologize; I only want to say that hoops and crinoline have reached to such a rotundity that it was impossible to arrive at the naked—

Speaker (frantically). Death and blue devils. Stop, or I'll brain you with the mace. Consider the impropriety of—

Brown (wildly). Truth! truth! truth! Naked truth was what I was going to say.

Mr. Dunbar Ross understood his honorable friend could not pass along the streets without being assaulted by highwaymen. Now, surely, the honorable member from Lake Ontario could not but be aware that the character of every member of the House was affected by such dam—

Mr. Talbot objected to such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross protested against interruption. He was going to say by such dam—

Mr. J. Cameron. The honorable member should not swear in that dreadful manner.

Mr. Ross. Wasn't doing anything of the kind, but would be tempted to do so if not allowed to finish his sentence by such a dam—(order, order)—a dam—(confusion)—he would repeat it—by such dam—(tremendous uproar).

Mr. Wright stood up, and moved, amidst the wildest confusion, that Mr. Ross be expelled from the house for such awful language.

Mr. Ross (black in the face) exclaimed that damaging statements was all he meant to say when interrupted by a fool—

Mr. Talbot. Who is a fool?

Mr. Ross. Foolish ass—

Mr. Cameron. Who's an ass?

Mr. Ross (wildly). Foolish assertion of profanity.

### Books of Amusement.

"In tracing some of the causes of that lightness and frivolity of character, and that disinclination for the exercise of the reflective powers, so lamentably common in the present day, one cause I find which is certainly capable of producing such a result. This cause consists in the number, and character, and cheapness, and peculiar mode of publication, of the works of amusement of the present day. In all these respects the change is great, and extremely recent. The works of amusement published only a few years since were comparatively few in number; they were less exciting, and therefore less attractive; and not being published periodically, did not occupy the mind for so long a time, nor keep alive so constant an expectation; nor by thus dwelling upon the mind, and distilling themselves into it, as it were, drop by drop, did they possess it so largely, coloring even, in many instances, its very language, and affording frequent matter for consideration. The evil of all these circumstances is actually enormous. The mass of human minds, and much more of the minds of young persons, have no great appetite for intellectual exercise; but they have some, which, by careful treatment, may be strengthened and increased. But here, to this weak and delicate appetite, is presented an abundance of the most stimulating and least nourishing food. It snatches it greedily, and is not only satisfied, but actually conceives a distaste for anything more simple and more wholesome. That curiosity, which is wisely given us to lead us on to knowledge, finds its full gratification in the details of an exciting and protracted story; and then lies down as it were gorged and goes to sleep. Other faculties claim their turn and have it. We know that in youth the healthy body and lively spirits require exercise; and in this they may and ought to be indulged; but the time and interest which remain over, when the body has had its enjoyment, and the mind desires its share, have been already wasted and exhausted upon things utterly unprofitable; so that the mind goes to its work hurried and languidly, and feels it to be no more than a burden. The mere lessons may be learned from a sense of duty; but that freshness of power which, in young persons of ability, would fasten eagerly upon some one portion or other of the wide field of knowledge, and then expatiate, drinking in health and strength to the mind, as surely as the natural exercise of the body gives to it bodily vigor; that is tired prematurely, perverted and corrupted; and all the knowledge which else it might so covet, it now seems a wearying effort to attain. That an unnatural and constant excitement of the mind is most injurious, there is no doubt; that excitement involves a consequent weakness is a law of our nature, than which none is surer; that the debility of mind thus produced is, and must be, adverse to quiet study and thought—to that reflection which alone is wisdom, is also clear in itself, and proved too largely by experience, and that, without reflection, there can be no spiritual understanding; and therefore childishness and unthoughtfulness cannot be light evils. Whatever is thus a hindrance in the way of our intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement, that is in our case a positive sin."—*Dr. Arnold.*

### Combs.

A very remote antiquity is claimed for the comb, which is of Egyptian origin. At first it was made of wood and ivory, but it was used for adjusting rather than for fastening the hair—a pin or bodkin being employed for the latter purpose. The Greeks and Romans, who dressed their hair with great care, used combs of boxwood, iron, and bronze; the precious metals were also required in their manufacture, as we may infer from the golden ones ascribed to their goddesses; but in no instance do we find their shell or horn ones mentioned in the classics. The use of the comb in cutting the hair is referred to by Plautus (B. C. 184). From specimens found at Pompeii it is evident that combs with teeth on both sides (exactly similar to our small-tooth combs), were in use at a very early period. The comb of the middle ages exhibits much curious elaboration, with but little improvement in utility. At a later period, gold and silver were extensively employed in their manufacture, and pearls were also added. The comb was thus made an elegant part of the *coiffure*. It was much used in public; for, in Killigrew's play of the *Parson's Wedding* (A. D. 1635), among the stage directions for a group of gallants, we find "they *comb* their hair and talk"—a practice that continued till the reign of Queen Anne. In further illustration, we quote from Dryden's "Almanzor:"—

"But as when vizard mask appears in a pit,
Straight every man who thinks himself a wit,
Perks up; and, managing his comb with grace,
With his white wig, sets off his nut-brown face."

Combing the peruke, at the time when men of fashion wore large wigs, was, even in public places, an act of gallantry. In modern days the comb reached its most costly and ornamental state at the court of Louis the Fourteenth. Richly inlaid with diamonds and other precious stones, it then formed an essential adjunct for the toilet of court beauties. Canova and other modern sculptors have introduced the comb with fine effect, as a part of feminine costume in statuary. India rubber combs, now so extensively used, are manufactured by pressing the caoutchouc in moulds to the required form, and afterwards vulcanizing it, or combining it with sulphur, by which means it attains great hardness. The largest shell and horn factory in the world has been for years at Aberdeen, in Scotland.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR CALIFORNIA.—An Eastern correspondent writes as follows to the Sacramento *Bee*:—

"On crossing the Isthmus I met about two hundred young women on their way to California—each expecting that the ladies of that State were dying to obtain their services at the rate of $30 per month in money, in gold and silver. On arriving in New York, and also in Boston, I found there had been a perfect exodus, which was still in progress. It is quite probable that at least two thousand have left the East for that promised land in the past three months. Their compensation here is but two dollars per week in paper, and as the steamer companies demand money for passage or its equivalent in paper, comparatively but few can raise the needful. If the opposition day fare could be paid in greenbacks, it is very probable that six months would see an influx, at a moderate calculation, of twenty thousand of them in that favored State. It is curious to notice, when making a call, how the help will contrive to keep around on one pretense and another, when they find the visitor is from that direction. Whether those who make the trial and arrive there will realize their bright hopes, you can tell better than one who has been absent from there nearly three months."

### WIT, FUN, AND HUMOR.

—"I'll be shot if I stay!" as the partridge said to the double-barrelled gun.

—How kind is nature! Doves do not weave, and yet they never want for cotes.

—Judge not too rashly. An officer is not necessarily an ass because he has braid.

—The soundest sleeper is restless at times, for he must have long lain that has no turning.

—"Papa, do people buy snuff?" "Yes, my dear; why?" "Well, then, why do people say they take it?"

—"I think, wife, you have a great many ways of calling me a fool." "I think, husband, you have a great many ways of being one."

—At a shop window in the Strand appeared the following notice:—"Wanted, *two* apprentices, who will be treated as *one of the family*."

—Great as you may be, the cradle was your world once, and over it, the only horizon you beheld, bent the heaven of a mother's eyes, as you sucked in that little barque of love.

—In the parlor of a public house in Fleet street there used to be written over the chimney-piece the following notice:—"Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yesterday's paper."

—"You say, Mr. Snooks, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know what caused the haste?" "I'm not quite certain, sir, but I think it was the boot of his landlord." "That will do. Clerk, call the next witness."

—"Is your father at home?" inquired a man of the little girl who admitted him. "Is your name Bill?" she asked. "Some people call me so," replied he. "Then he is not at home; for I heard him tell John, if any bill came, to say he was not at home."

—An American paper says:—As our "printer's devil" was going home with his sweetheart a few evenings since, the love sick damsel said to him, "Dick, I fear I shall never get to heaven." "Why?" asked the knight of the ink-keg. "Because," said she, with a melting look, "I love the Devil so well."

—"Why so late," said a schoolmaster to a little urchin as he entered the room on a cold slippery morning. "Why, sir," replied the boy, "for every step I took forward I slid back two." "Indeed," said the teacher, "how did you get here at all, if that was the case?" "Oh," said the boy, scratching his head on finding himself caught, "I turned round and walked the other way."

—It is said that Madame Vestris, the famous English actress, used to have her white satin boots sewed on her feet every morning, in order that they should fit perfectly the exquisite shape of her exquisite foot. Of course they had to be ripped off every night, and the same pair could never be worn but once. She is said to have made more conquests with her *feet* than with her *face*, beautiful as it was.

—"Sambo, can you tell me in what building in Scarboro' people are most likely to take cold?" "Why, no, me strange in de town and can't tell dat." "Well, I will tell you; it is do bank." "How is dat?" "Because there are so many drafts in it." "Dat is good; but now can you tell me, sah, what makes dare be so many drafts in it?" "No." "Because so many go dare to raise de wind."

—This is the style in which the fair ones in some parts of Yorkshire convey the hint to backward swains. "Why don't you get married?" said a young lady the other day to a bachelor friend, who was down there on a visit. "I've been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "Then you haven't been down our way," was the insinuating rejoinder.

—Jamie was sitting in the front gallery wide awake, when many were slumbering round him; the clergyman endeavored to awaken the attention of his hearers by stating the fact, saying:—"You see even Jamie Frasier, the idiot, does not fall asleep as so many of you are doing." Jamie, not liking, perhaps, to be thus designated, coolly replied, "An hedna' I been an idiot, I wad ha' been sleepin' to."

—No woman has a right to the best seat, the cosiest corner, to attentions, gallantries, and all the minor considerations, and, over and above these, to equality in other matters. If she intrudes into the parson's pulpit, the doctor's carriage, the lecturer's desk, the senator's chair, the mechanic's workshop, she has no right to man's arm to conduct her thither. In proportion as she gains right out of doors, she renounces them in her drawing-room.

—Not long since, in a Sunday school, a clergyman, having called up a class of girls and boys, began with one of the former in these words:—"My dear child, tell me who made your vile body?" We well know, of course, what he expected the girl to say in reply, but we should not have dreamed of her immediate answer. She had not any conception of the question applying to anything beyond her actual appearance, and, dropping a quick curtsey, replied, "Please, sir, mother made the body, but I made the skirt."

—"Hullo, stranger! you appear to be traveling?" "Yes, I always travel when on a journey." "I think I have seen you somewhere." "Very likely; I have often been there." "And, pray, what might your name be?" "It might be Sam Patch, but it isn't by a long slide." "Have you been long in these parts?" "Never any longer than at present, five feet nine." "Do you get anything new?" "Yes, I bought a new whetstone this morning." "I thought so; you're the sharpest blade I've seen on this road!"

—Dr. Franklin, when in England in the year 1775, was asked by a nobleman what would satisfy the Americans? He answered that it might easily be comprised in a few "Re's," which he immediately wrote on a piece of paper—thus:—

Re-call your forces.
Re-store Castle William.
Re-pair the damage done to Boston.
Re-peal your unconstitutional acts.
Re-nounce your pretensions to taxes.
Re-fund the duties you have extorted.
After this—
Re-quire and
Re-ceive payment for the destroyed tea with the voluntary grants of the Colonies and then
Re-joice in a happy
Re-conciliation.

—The following conversation is said to have passed between a theatrical manager and an aspirant for Thespian honors. It is quite a good 'un, and rather severe on "stars:"—

Manager—What is your pleasure?
Applicant—An eng-ga-gement at you-you-your theatre.
Manager—But you stammer.
Applicant—Like Betterton.
Manager—You are very small.
Applicant—Like Kean.
Manager—You speak monotonous.
Applicant—Like Macready.
Manager—And through the nose.
Applicant—Like Booth.
Manager—And you make faces.
Applicant—Like Burton.
Manager—You have badly shaped legs.
Applicant—Like Wallack.
Manager—And brawny arms.
Applicant—Like Forrest.
Manager—And an obese person.
Applicant—Like Blake.
Manager—But you unite the defects of all these artists.
Applicant—Th-th-that's just it. If you eng-gage me, you will need no s-st-tars at all.

—Anybody who has lived in Lebanon, Illinois, of late years, will remember Tom B——, an eccentric genius, who went into the army, and was killed at Shiloh. Tom was a carpenter, was addicted to drink, and had the "gift of gab very gallopin'." I once asked Tom why he did not choose a profession, remarking that such genius as his should not be buried under the shavings. Says Tom, "Did I ever tell you of my theatrical days?" I answered negatively, and begged to be posted. Thereupon Tom told me as follows, in a style it is impossible to imitate on paper or any other way:—"I once took a fancy for the stage, and casting aside the planes, &c., engaged myself to a strolling manager as a second-rate actor. I rose in the 'profession,' and became the 'star' of the troop. Once I was cast for a hard-hearted father, and was to refuse (in the most barbarous manner) my consent to the marriage of my daughter to the only person who could make her happy. The young lady who personated the daughter was a new actress, and I had been casting sheep's eyes at her for several days. The time arrived. I went on the stage, and my daughter fell on her knees and began to implore, in the most heart-rending and unrefusable manner, my consent to her marriage. For awhile I looked stern and unrelenting; but presently, when she turned on the tears—yes, sir, veritable tears—I forgot all about the stage, and roared out, 'Well, my dear, have it all your own way!' So you see I spoiled the elopement and the whole business. The manager and I held a consultation, and the general opinion was that I was not cut for an actor."

### Drill for Single Volunteers.

*Fall in*—Love with some amiable and virtuous young woman on the first opportunity you may have.

*Attention*—Pay to her, assiduously and respectfully.

*Right Face*—Popping the question like a man, and she'll accept.

*Quick March*—To her parents and ask their consent.

*Right Turn*—With her to the church and go through the service of holy matrimony.

*Halt*—And reflect seriously for a few moments; then determine to devote yourself entirely to your wife.

*Right-about Face*—From the haunts you have frequented when single, and prefer your own home.

*Advance Arms*—To your young wife when out walking together, and don't let her walk three or four yards behind you.

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E. O. THOMPSON,
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GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

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1864. 1864.
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DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.
Customer work made to order. 11-22tuthsSw

PERSONAL.
DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S
Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
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SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
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$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.
Address or apply to
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COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-20-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

MUCH EXCITEMENT
Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men
DODGING IN AND OUT
Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [s40-fb-tf
INFRINGING
On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always
GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
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LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,
(Opposite the Masonic Hall).
This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.
Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.
THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.
FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.
The public are invited to examine this machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.
Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29-stuth1m

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
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PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-3m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
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LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 206 N. NINTH STREET.
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
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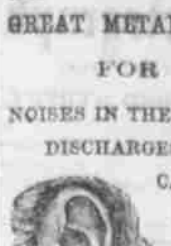
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
FOR DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,



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RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,
Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head.
CONSUMPTION,
With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.
PRICE $5.
OFFICES—No. 410 ARCH Street, Philadelphia,
No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at
No. 16 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every spot that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.
Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is impregnated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.
In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.
This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority ignore God from the system altogether. All Physics find their existence in metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from the same.
There are men who make a business of treating SPECIFIC DISEASES. They prepare instruments, too barbarous to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have strength, neither physically nor mentally to undergo such *death dealing experiments*.
He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat EFFECTS, but know nothing of the CAUSE whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.
The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are sold with disease before they begin to bud into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being operated on.
These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their loved ones in his hands, and is continually administering medicines which the patient is not allowed to know the name or nature of, I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, &c., &c.; indeed every physician should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to it—life and health; otherwise life may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.
In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be detected and exhibited. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualities not there can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to detect the first cause of disease, it is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Casualty. Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.
Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many suppose it to be, a disease; it is an instituted law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth stoppages, these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.
Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.
With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
From the Boston Journal.
JULY 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 55 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat; would cough from one to five hours at a time; was very nervous; seldom could sleep at night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking in the last stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.
My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on this 27th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.
My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know my diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.
I, John A. Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up singing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had great trouble in my head, terrible noises, almost to craziness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.
I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to aurists; but as they wanted to use instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so diseased, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.
PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1864.—I, Henry Marville, Jefferson street (near Mr. Brownhold's coal yard), Germantown, do certify that my son Joshua took brain fever and catarrh on the breast, which left him with discharges from the ears and diseased eyes. The discharges never ceased. His ears became quite large and unnatural, covered with scab. The pillows had to be changed during the night, so saturated were they with the discharges; it would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he cared not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. None but the parent can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.
Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 410 Arch street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but still we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied with the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.
Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.
CANISTOGA, C. W. July 23, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:—Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money in traveling to where I heard there were doctors who could benefit me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treatment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.
I remain yours, truly,
JOHN BELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1; small size, 25 cents. No. 410 ARCH Street.
Scalp Renovator, $1. No. 410 ARCH Street.
se10-ws-3m

# Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

**To Advertisers.**

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

### INCENDIARIES IN NEW YORK—WHO ARE THEY?

Last night no less than a dozen attempts were made to fire the city of New York in the most central portions, and where the losses would have been enormous, to say nothing of the peril to which hundreds of lives were exposed. The St. Nicholas, Lafarge, St. James, Belmont, and Lovejoy's Hotels were fired during different parts of the night, and in the first the damage was quite heavy. Barnum's Museum was also visited by the incendiary, but the flames were early extinguished. The panic among the audience was great for a while, and it is marvellous that no one was killed or seriously injured. Indeed, there appears to have been a fixed determination on the part of the miscreants who performed these cowardly acts, to burn New York, either for the sake of plunder or revenge. And here the question naturally arises, Are not these incendiaries the Rebel agents, of whose coming we were warned a few weeks since by Richmond newspapers? They predicted that there would be great fires in the North this fall, and they urged on their Government to employ men for the purpose of burning down New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, and other large cities North and West.

This was a favorite mode by which the Free States were to be brought to terms by JEFF. DAVIS. Many of our citizens refused to entertain the thought that the Rebel Government for a single moment would listen to such a proposition. But when we revert to the history of last winter and spring, and read of the terrible work of destruction and death caused by hired incendiaries on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers—men who were *actually paid out of the Rebel Treasury* for firing steamboats, and destroying the lives not only of men, but of women and children—we are bound to conclude that DAVIS and his Cabinet are not only willing, but ready to accede to any proposition which their friends in the North may make, which has for its object the burning of our cities.

The Richmond papers claim that it would be carrying the war into Africa; that it is perfectly justifiable; and that their Government could well afford to create a secret fund for hiring persons in the North to further the villainous design. Two millions of dollars, it was suggested, would be sufficient to level our principal cities in ashes, and the Confederate authorities were advised that this outlay would prove a most profitable investment.

There can be little doubt but that such a plan has met the approval of DAVIS, and that New York last night was kept in constant alarm by his hired minions. It behooves the authorities of all our cities to be on the lookout. There is no assurance that Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other places do not now harbor the sneaking scoundrels who are paid by the Rebellion to set our churches, our factories, our stores, and our homes in flames. Forewarned, forearmed. Philadelphia's turn may come next. Let us be prepared, and let every suspicious character in the city have a watch set on his whereabouts and his movements.

### RICHMOND ALARM ABOUT GEORGIA.

SHERMAN'S victorious advance into the heart of Georgia has awakened a most intense and anxious concern at Richmond, lest that State may succumb to the Union army and sue for peace. Governor BROWN has not come up to the full standard required by the Rebel Government as a *bona fide* supporter of all its acts and theories. He is a strong State Rights man, and on every occasion possible hesitates not to accuse DAVIS of interfering with the rights of Georgia. His letters his speeches, and his messages to the Legislature all contain more or less of hostility to the Richmond rule. In this manner he has succeeded in creating a bitter feeling among a large portion of the people towards DAVIS and his Cabinet, and it is the knowledge of this fact in Richmond which has caused such alarm for Georgia.

The *Sentinel* of the 21st has a lengthy leader on the subject, in which it deplores the prospect of affairs in that State, and remarks that "the principal cause of uneasiness with many "citizens in this portion of the Confederacy in "connection with the campaign in Georgia, "and the parts adjacent thereto, is the apprehension that *the people there will not exhibit a spirit and devotion suitable to the occasion.*" The Virginia heart is pained in contemplating this thought. It is an ugly and disagreeable one. To think that "Georgia, which set the example of secession to Virginia," should now exhibit signs of weariness, and indifference to the success of the Rebellion is indeed a matter to cause "apprehension." Hence the *Sentinel* grows lugubrious and reads the Georgians a lecture as remarkable for its admissions respecting the effect of the war upon Virginia, as it is dictatorial to the people to whom it is addressed. The *Sentinel* is jealous of Georgia. It perhaps has wit enough to understand that the citizens of Georgia do not desire to have their State made, like Virginia, "a scene of desolation"; that they are not so anxious as the "old mother of States" appears to be, to have the "hoof of invasion" planted on their soil. It will be a most bitter reflection if, after all, Virginia should prove to be the only State which is to suffer to the greatest extent during the war. Then the *Sentinel* may probably remember that Virginia was warned before she seceded that in case she joined the Cotton States the war would be transferred to her territory, and that she would have to bear all the brunt and endure all the terrible sufferings which follow in its train.

She was told by good and true men that she would be used as a catspaw by the Cotton States; that they had no intention or expectation of having the war brought home to their own doors. This was the prime reason why such extraordinary efforts were made to induce Virginia to secede. She was to be the ground on which all the Confederate battles of the eastern portion of the South were to be fought, just as Kentucky and Missouri were designed for the scene of conflict in the Southwest.

It is too late for Richmond editors now to deplore what has fallen upon Virginia; and although revenge is sweet, and misery loves company, it is hardly a Christian spirit to wish the misfortunes of their State to the people of a sister one. According to the fundamental doctrine of the Rebel Government, Georgia is an independent Commonwealth—she can do just as she pleases, and if she now should resolve "to be tired of the war, and determine

"While the lamp holds out to burn,"

that she will "secede back" into the Union, why that is her own business, and none of the business of either Virginia, JEFF. DAVIS, or his alarmed and trembling *Sentinels*.

### HOW APPOINTMENTS ARE SOMETIMES MADE.

General SCOTT, in his autobiography, furnishes a bit of scandal relating to appointments by the President. In February, 1828, Major-General BROWN died, and a new Major-General in chief was to be appointed. SCOTT was the senior. But Mrs. MASON, of Anacosta Island, Georgetown, desired the appointment of General MACOMB, because he had promised to place her son-in-law, Lieutenant COOPER, then at Fortress Monroe, upon his staff. Mrs. MASON induced Mrs. RUSH to prevail upon Mr. RUSH, then Secretary of State, to persuade Mr. ADAMS, the President, to appoint MACOMB. And this intrigue was successful. The Lieutenant COOPER who thus got his staff appointment, in order that Mrs. MASON might be near her daughter, his wife, is now the Rebel Adjutant-General.

Pompadours and Maintenons are not at all to our fancy. CATHARINE of Russia, MARIA THERESA of Austria, and ELIZABETH of England, although they handled the sceptre with force and grace, and appear to advantage in history, always struck us as being very masculine women, and masculine women are as distasteful as effeminate men. We cannot help thinking that the best things they did in their stirring times would have been better done by the right kind of individuals of the other gender. In our own age and country, LUCY STONE and her imitators may talk prettily from the stump, but a pantalooned politician, with a bolder grasp of practical ideas and stronger lungs to address a crowd, is better fitted for the purpose than the most eloquent female, with her fanciful theories and silvery utterances. The mass of our people laugh at the proposition to give women access to the ballot-box; and as for the public offices, the greedy throng that scramble for them would not tolerate the thought of crinoline coming between them and their hopes.

If women will concern themselves about political affairs, say our respected fellow-citizens, let them confine their speech-making and wire-pulling to the circles of private life. But in a land renowned for the intelligence of its wives, mothers, and daughters, it is just as impossible to keep the fairer half of creation from mingling in the mazes of politics, as it would be to prevent them from concerning themselves about matters of business, upon which depend their living and station in society. There were always some shrewd specimens of the female politician at Washington, and they promise to increase in numbers and influence. They were generally the wives of prominent members of Congress or the Administration.

Their position in the society of the capital, their known influence over their husbands, and the winning arts which accomplished ladies alone can employ, secured for them almost unlimited success in whatever schemes they originated or favored. It is not surprising that the place-hunter, who finds his own efforts to obtain the object of his search unavailing; the statesman who wants votes for the passage of a certain bill; and the lobby member who has a heavy pecuniary interest in procuring a particular kind of legislation, should have recourse to the potent possessors of beauty and wit, whose decrees the susceptible American finds so irresistible; and thus the fair sex are stimulated to become politicians, and really exercise a sway at the seat of Government of which the eloquent Miss STONE has no conception.

Fond and indefatigable mothers secure offices for their sons when the distributors of patronage are unapproachable to that hopeful partisan's friends. Charming wives keep their lords in the sunny smiles of court favor, when those individuals have pursued a course which provokes the hostile feeling of the Ministry, and win them supporters from the ranks of men inclined to be foes. Beautiful and fascinating daughters are often responsible for those actions of their progenitors which amaze their friends and appear so inconsistent with previous professions. Arrangements and combinations generally supposed to be the conception of certain long-headed leaders of parties in their private chambers, are often perfected at a reception, where the dazzling lights, the delicious music, the graceful dance, the array of charming women, and the flash and sparkle of conversation, unite to charm the guests into an amiable assent to almost anything that may be proposed.

If we could be certain that our female politicians at Washington would continue to be distinguished for all the qualities that ennoble women, we should not be sorry to see them enlarge their dominion. The men we send thither to legislate and administer the affairs of the Government are in want of those refining influences which accomplished women are especially calculated to throw around them, and a considerable softening of manners would be for their benefit. But even the most high-toned society is open to fascinating creatures, with clearer heads than hearts. None of us can desire to see female ascendancy so far recognized at the capital as to give that class of women a potency in national affairs. Above all, we should beware of the mercenary beauty who condescends to employ her arts in behalf of the place-hunters and the lobby. She should be shunned as a disguised pestilence. Our statesmen have read many a lesson from the well-pondered pages of exalted wisdom. To these we may be permitted to add another, by way of caution—Beware of the women!

### THE TERROR OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Servant girls are ubiquitous. They are in all places at all times. To them we commit the making of our beds, the baking of our bread, the sweeping of our carpets, the washing of our front steps, the polishing of our door-handles, and the getting ready of our meals. They ring us up in the morning, having previously seen that the furnace fire is in good condition; they see that our coffee and cakes are hot and steaming; they cook our dinners for us, and keep them waiting an almost interminable length of time, whilst we are at the office or the store; and they take care of all the letters which arrive for us marked private, during the interim which elapses until tea time. Could they be converted into powder or rouge, perfumers would pronounce them indispensable articles of the toilet, so necessary are they. And yet, after all, they are not precisely sunbeams. They do not tinge with brightness the atmosphere of every room they enter. They are too often at daggers'-drawn with the mistress of the mansion. They do not always entertain a motherly love for children, especially those of the next-door neighbor. They have been known to leave without warning. Their convictions in regard to the price of coal are not always deep-seated, and they have luxurious tastes in the way of butter and gas.

A very great deal depends upon the servant of a house. Her sphere is not duly appreciated. Upon her the happiness of a household, in a great measure, depends. It has passed into a proverb, that it is not great troubles which fret us, it is the small anxieties of life. Frivolous annoyances, which, placed on paper, seem even less important than they are, chafe the most generous spirit. It is the servant's place, in many cases, to make them grow small by degrees and beautifully less, until they reach the vanishing point. The household-world is full of little troubles, which the good servant, anticipating, can avoid. Of course, much depends upon the mistress. But extensive as is her realm, she cannot be expected to confine herself exclusively to its less attractive requirements. A wife—the husband's helpmate—should be something more than a mere housekeeper. There is a world of mind, as well as a world of matter, to which she should attend.

Connubial happiness is not conditional upon having the front door-steps immaculate, and the handles of bath tub pipes in the highest state of polish. A woman is not a better wife for having a scrubbing brush in her hand from morn to night. She does not make a better companion for her husband because the chief duty of her life is to anoint the bricks in the back garden with vermilion varnish, or to keep the kitchen oil cloth as polished as the parlor mirror. It is the duty of the mistress to understand how everything is to be done and to do a fair share in the transaction of it. In the few cases where her position removes her from taking an active part in the management of the house, home is never made less happy because she understands how home comforts are to be secured, and the annoyances of ignorance remedied. Comfort is the essence of happiness. It is another name for what home should mean, and she is the best wife who thoroughly employs its principles.

Every household has its skeleton; and if we are to believe the asseverations of housekeepers, the family skeleton at present is the servant. Across the water comes the same cry. For the past year or two several of the principal London journals and magazines have yielded no small space to the consideration of the servant question. In our sufferings we are not alone. Culinary crimes are not confined to American kitchens. My Lord this and my Lady that have probably experienced as much affliction in this respect as any American aristocrat, and even FRANCATELLI, perhaps, has lamented the necessity of agile and impudent auxiliaries, who, next to himself, are chief cooks and bottle-washers.

To solve the problem, the trite theory must be adopted of faults on both sides. Does not the mistress sometimes forget that she is the absolute centre of the household, whence all happiness must radiate? Is the conviction always present with her that, charming as she may be in the drawing-room or the assembly, she was made for higher, though she may count them meaner things? Does she ever apply the moral of CHARLOTTE BRONTE's dropping the ardor of composition to peel potatoes, with attention especially directed to their "eyes?" Is she thoroughly convinced that clean carpets, dustless furniture, regular meals, general neatness, all adorned with the light of her own countenance, contribute very, very much to the comfort of a home? In the conceptions she has of that ideal servant which shall some day exist, does she remember that the model upon which that perfect pattern is to be constructed must be found in herself? The requirements of duty are symmetrical. They all dove-tail. It is true of the brilliant woman of society no less than of the daily drudge whose whole world is comprised in the limits of the threshold, that her first duty is to her husband, children, home.

It is only by educating girls to housekeeping that the ideal servant can hope to be realized. When that event takes place—the epoch of domestic millennium—then butter will always be brought upon the table hard in summer and gently yielding in winter. Potatoes will have an inevitable flouriness of flavor, and lamb-chops will forget what it is to be muttony. Castors will ever be clean, and table cloths cease to be linen Saharas, spotted with gravy-drop oases. All the fretting annoyances of domestic life shall vanish under the magic touch of decency and order. The servant shall be the angel of the household, and not the terror, and the mistress shall be the kind genius by whom the glad change has been wrought.

SEMMES AFLOAT.—The pirate SEMMES, we see, is resuming life on the ocean wave, the *Sea King* having been delivered into his keeping. We may, therefore, expect soon to hear of *Alabamian* glories revived, and of all the cowardly outrages of the past reinstated. With a new vessel and a recuperated crew, SEMMES will go to work with fresh vigor, at least until he encounters another Commodore WINSLOW.

### THE "FLORIDA" QUESTION SETTLED.

One of our despatches states that the Government of the United States will not attempt to defend the seizure of the *Florida*, and that an apology will be tendered to the Brazilian Government. This, of course, decides the question that she was really seized within a marine league of a neutral port. As the final determination of a point which has been much disputed, this action will be received as an honorable ultimatum.

### MARRIED.

DAVIS—BROUS.—On Thanksgiving Day, 24th inst., at the Parsonage of St. Paul's M. E. Church, No. 621 Catharine street, by the Rev. S. W. Thomas, Mr. WM. H. DAVIS, of Bridesburg, to Miss MATILDA M. BROUS, of Germantown. No cards.

EDWARDS—THOMPSON.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WM. H. EDWARDS, to Miss ISABEL THOMPSON, all of this city.

LAMB—NORTH.—On the evening of the 23d inst., by Rev. J. H. Peters, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. P. D. LAMB, of Gloucester county, N. J., and Miss EMELINE NORTH, of this city. Gloucester county papers please copy.

### DIED.

BEATTY.—On the 24th inst., Mr. JAMES BEATTY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Company G, One hundred and ninth Regiment, P. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Beatty, No. 1134 Olive street, above [illegible] street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

BURLING.—On the 24th inst., Miss ELIZABETH E. BURLING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George K. Childs, No. 212 Spruce street, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

CONKLING.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, the 19th inst., of diphtheria, CLAIRE CONKLING, daughter of the late Hon. Aurelian and Harriet S. Conkling. All Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEITZ.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., HARRY D., the youngest son of Henry H. and Lydia Ann Deitz, aged 18 years and 2 months.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 212 Marriott street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Calvary Baptist Church.

GIVIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 24th, BENJAMIN, youngest son of Robert W. and Ann Givin, aged 23 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Grape street, Upper Manayunk.

HELLER.—On the 23d inst., Mr. AMOS HELLER, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 426 Richmond street, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, November 27, Rev. JAMES NEAL will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. THOMAS T. TASKER in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

"THE GARMENTS OF THE JEWISH HIGH PRIEST."—The tenth sermon in this Course will be preached in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY to-morrow evening. Service at 7½ o'clock.

BEDDING, SIXTEENTH AND COATES.—Preaching by Rev. THOMAS T. TASKER at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GREENBANK at 7½ P. M. to-morrow.

LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS.—LECTURE To-morrow Evening at the Universalist Church, LOCUST and JUNIPER streets. Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, Pastor.

THANKSGIVING SERMON TO-MORROW, AT 10½ o'clock A. M.; evening, subject: "The Dead in Judgment before God." Church Eighth above Noble. J. T. Goodrich, pastor.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CONCERT HALL. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE GRAND TEST OF DISCIPLESHIP fulfilled by Professed Christians.—Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS on this subject in his Church To-morrow, at 7½ P. M.

MEDIATION OF CHRIST. CHANGE OF hour! No. 24 of series, by C. H. STOCKTON, at ELEVENTH and WOOD streets, Sabbath Afternoon 3 o'clock. Subject, Gentile Progress, concluded in Adaptation to the Times. Morning worship, 10½ o'clock.

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GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
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LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

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**Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. Jayne's** Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

*Have you Bronchitis?*

Then try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

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Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

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By taking two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

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Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

*Hooping Cough, Croup*, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

**Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh,** Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

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JAVA COFFEE,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
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**Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public** are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

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## PERSONAL.

THE SAILORS, MARINES, AND OFFICERS of the United States Navy desiring any information relative to prize money, or any other subject, should call at once or address, by mail, the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. All advice and information given free of any charge. 1t

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders [illegible] per ton—[illegible].—Coal of best quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profit from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 1 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY. Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 50,000 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $35; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess in fee a well built Coal Works at [illegible], with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Stone Works, large Steam Engine, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 100,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7.50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading—Major Hoyer.

Board of Directors—William Ford, D. R. White, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. B. [illegible], Secretary. 11-25-1m

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The EQUITABLE will close the fifth year of its history January 1, 1865, with accumulated assets amounting to over ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

More than Five Hundred of our citizens are already insured at the Philadelphia Agency.

All Insurers applying before January 1 will participate in the dividend—which will be large.

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THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL..............................$400,000
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The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE
OF THE
Volcanic Oil and Coal Company,
AT
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No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

The Corporators believe this to be the cheapest and best stock ever put before the public. 11-26

Only 25,000 Shares Will Be Sold Out of 100,000 Shares.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

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10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

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No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 16 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 320 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil, every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One-fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down, with near a mile of river front, all oil-boring territory.

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No. 6. Eight and a half acres in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river. Immediately surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 11-26-12t

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FOR SALE.—LARGE SIDE-YARD Dwelling, on Seventh street, above Spring Garden. Lot 44 by 95. Price $12,500.

Neat side-yard Dwelling, on Franklin street, above Poplar. Price $11,000. Immediate possession.

Two very large Dwellings on Arch street, above Tenth. Lots 24 and 25 by 150 and 180 feet deep. Price $23,000 and $25,000.

VERY LARGE DWELLING, ON ARCH street, east of Sixth. Lot 25 by 275 feet deep to Cherry street, with first-rate stable on that front. Price $25,000.

First-class large Store, No. 402 N. Third street. Lot 23 by 120 feet deep. Price $21,000.

Store and Dwelling, No. 119 Arch street. Lot 17 by 101 feet. Price only $6700.

THREE NEAT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS on Fifteenth street, above Oxford. Lots 21 by 100 feet. Price $6000 each.

Splendid four-story brown stone front Dwelling, on Spruce street, west of Nineteenth. Price $21,000.

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NEAT DWELLING ON MOUNT Vernon street, above Twelfth. Lot 18 by 90, to a street. Price only $7400.

Two elegant new side-yard Dwellings on Wallace, west of Twentieth street. Lots 24 by 111 feet. Price $8500 each.

Six new four-story Dwellings on Broad street, south of Oxford. Lots 21 and 20 by 200 feet deep, to a street. Prices $10,000 and $12,000.

Besides near two thousand other city properties and a number of splendid Mansions in West Philadelphia and other desirable localities. Also, a number of first-class Farms near by. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

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Splendid first-class large side-yard Dwelling, northeast corner Eighth and Poplar streets. Lot 25 by 115 feet deep and widening to 41 feet. Price $18,000.

Neat Dwelling, No. 614 Marshall street. Twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 90. Price only $5200.

NEAT DWELLING ON EAST SIDE OF Marshall street, above Buttonwood, in first-rate order. Price only $6000.

Neat Dwelling east side of Seventh street, above Noble. Lot 18 by 82. Price only $6000.

Neat two and a half story Dwelling on Seventh street, above Green. Lot 18 by 80. Price $3400.

NEAT, EXCELLENT TWO-AND-A-half story Dwelling, on Franklin, above Wallace street. Lot 18 by 90. Price only $4000.

Great bargain.—Twelve-roomed Dwelling, No. 258 S. Tenth street. Would make an excellent store. Price only $6000. GEORGE C. MILLER, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

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D. W. CLARK,
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Has now on hand a very large stock of
WATCHES,
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Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
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Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Bosom Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins, Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
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SILVER PLATED WARE.
Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

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Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
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Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
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We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

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Shirting Cloths and Flannels at those low prices.
Boys' Cassimeres and Satinets, $1 to $1.75, very low.
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Chinchilla Cloths, for Boys' Overcoats, $2.75, double width.
All-wool Chinchilla, for Ladies' Cloaks, beautiful.
All-wool Frosted Beavers, $4.50, worth $5, a bargain.
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Muslins at our usual low prices, no rise.
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SIXTH AND MARKET STREET

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### GENERAL SHERMAN.

*From the Tribune.*

Sifting the confused and somewhat contradictory reports which we print this morning from Rebel sources, we collect a clear general notion of the movements of Sherman's army since it left Atlanta. It has traversed and completely swept the territory lying between the Georgia and the Central Railroads, and moving in separate columns, with cavalry making wide detours on its flanks, and reaching far in advance of the infantry, has seemed to move equally towards Augusta and towards Macon, and has even created a doubt whether a third distinct column be not moving upon Milledgeville by a road lying midway between the other two.

From such news as is furnished by the Georgia papers, the previous statement of the Richmond press, that Sherman, on the 19th, was within eighteen miles of Macon, is inferentially confirmed. It is now more circumstantially reported that on Wednesday, the 16th, the Rebel General Wheeler met the advance of General Sherman, ten miles north of Griffin, and "fought the enemy" until late in the evening. General Wheeler commands an irregular force of cavalry; and all the fighting he could have done was to skirmish and fall back as the heads of Sherman's columns showed themselves on the two roads—the McDonough and Jonesboro roads—by which they were pressing forward. At that same date, the Rebel "infantry forces"—which means Howell Cobb's Georgia ragamuffins—were retreating upon Barnesville, fifteen miles beyond Griffin; and there was, of course, no thought of resisting, or even of delaying General Sherman's march.

It is further stated that on the 18th, at 1½ o'clock, the "Yankee cavalry" were only eight miles north of Forsyth, which is itself but twenty-two miles northwest of Macon. At that place they would cut off Cobb from Macon, unless he had made remarkably good time from Barnesville, and whether they did or not, they were so well on their way towards Macon that it is not only probable but next to certain they would be within eighteen miles, as before reported, on the following day. We speak of cavalry only, but the Richmond papers have previously given us to understand that Macon was thus approached by an infantry force. If this later and more detailed story is true, it may be doubted whether any portion of Sherman's infantry was at that date quite so near the city. Yet we do not suppose Sherman is sending his cavalry on mere raids in advance of its supporting infantry columns, and there had been time enough for infantry to get within one day's march as near to Macon as the cavalry is known to have been.

Therefore, following the movements of the right wing of this grand expedition, we may fairly infer that the accounts received via Savannah of the capture and burning of Macon are probable. That news is two days later than the latest received by way of Richmond, and reports that Milledgeville had shared the fate of Macon. We express no positive opinion as to either town, but we consider the statement entitled to consideration. Beside the column which we have traced from the 12th to the 19th, following the line of the Macon and Western Railroad, which is the road from Atlanta, a second and central column is heard of at McDonough, at Indian Springs, at Monticello, and at Hillsboro; and though these places are not all on the direct road to Milledgeville, they are so near to it that expeditions of cavalry may easily have radiated to either point aside from the direct line of march. At all events, if troops of ours have been to Monticello, which is halfway between the two railroads, and more than half way from Atlanta to Milledgeville, it is certain that there was a distinct column moving by that road to Milledgeville, at which place it was doubtless to be joined by the troops which formed the right wing of the co-operating armies.

The extreme left of General Sherman has moved, meanwhile, nearly due east along the Georgia Railroad, and up the roads which lie parallel to it. Infantry was at Sheffield on the 16th, which is thirty miles east of Atlanta and eight north of the railroad. This column, therefore, if it left Atlanta, as reported, on the 14th, had made its prescribed fifteen miles a day. Cavalry was at Social Circle, a railway station eleven miles southeast of Sheffield on the following day; and here as in the case of the centre and left, the cavalry is apparently but the due advance guard of the main infantry force, and not an independent command bent upon raids.

We learn further that on the following day, the 18th, Rebel trains on the Georgia road ran no further west than Union Point, which is forty miles east of Social Circle. The inference is compulsory that the railroad between those stations was abandoned, without the slightest effort at defense. Union Point is about due north from Milledgeville, but could not probably be reached quite so soon as the latter place. And it seems to be the Rebel opinion that the column moving towards Augusta is to effect a junction south of that point with the forces which shall have passed through Macon and Milledgeville, instead of those forces moving finally up to Augusta.

Thus, once more, the evidence points to a general and final advance of the combined columns under General Sherman to some point in the neighborhood of Savannah. We cannot expect to be accurately informed of what happens on the intermediate routes, but must be content to gather, as we have tried to this morning, indications of the ultimate purpose of Sherman from the scattering facts which the rigid censorship of the Rebel press permits to be printed.

—As we write, we receive news from a Savannah paper that on the 21st Sherman's cavalry was at Griswoldville, a railroad station ten miles northeast of Macon, and between that point and Savannah. The main body of Sherman's army is reported twenty-three miles from Milledgeville—which means, undoubtedly, the infantry force of one or of two columns, which have kept the general southeasterly direction from Atlanta.

—Meanwhile Hood is reported at Waynesboro, seventy miles southwest of Nashville, and Beauregard at Corinth. The telegraph says Hood is threatening both Nashville and Paducah, but Waynesboro is on the road to Corinth, and it is far from likely that the forces under Hood's immediate command are to go North, while the rest of Beauregard's army is sent back into Georgia. We do not think the movements of either affords occasion for concern about the safety of any point in Tennessee that is important to us. General Thomas is abundantly able to take care of all the forces he was set to watch.

### Where Dust at Sea Comes From.

The ocean is about the last place where one would expect to be annoyed with dust, yet vast volumes of it sometimes sweep over the Atlantic, and still more frequently over the Mediterranean. Not long ago a vessel that had been out in a dust storm arrived in port. The crew declared that the "flying dirt" almost choked and blinded them; and although sailors' yarns are not always framed with a single eye to truth, there was nothing in the story itself which militated against its credibility. It is well known that dust showers sometimes occur at distances of from one thousand to fifteen hundred miles from land. The particles are generally of a brick dust hue, and they have been known to fall so thickly as to make the sea "one red" as far as the eye could reach. Doctors disagree as to the origin of the phenomenon. Two facts which have recently come to light, seem, however, to settle the question definitely. One is, that the ingredients of the dust are everywhere the same; the other, that these ingredients are exclusively South American. Animalculæ, and the debris of animalculæ, found only in that continent, are uniformly present in the Mediterranean siroccos, the Cape de Verde sand blasts, and the dust drifts occasionally met with in the neighborhood of the Azores. The theory is, that the material is taken up from the parched pampas of equatorial America by whirlwinds, and carried by the trade winds to distant latitudes.

[But this theory is opposed to the fact that when these dust showers are most general and powerful, as at Cape de Verdes and Madeira, the wind is almost always from the region of the great African Desert.]

THE MOTION OF BOMBSHELLS.—At night, writes an army correspondent, we can see the path through all its journey, lighted as it is by the burning fuse. When the range is two miles, the track of a shell from a mortar describes very near half the arc of a circle. On leaving the mortar it gracefully moves on, climbing up the heavens till it is nearly or quite a mile above the earth, and then it glides, and for a moment apparently in a horizontal line; but you quickly see that the little fiery orb is describing the other segment of the circle. The shell of a Parrott rifle gun, in going two and a half miles, deviates from a straight line not quite as much as a shell from a mortar. But in passing over this space considerable time is required. The report travels much faster than the shot. A shell from a mortar will make a distance of two miles in about thirty seconds, and from a Parrott gun about half that time. The flash at night, and the white smoke by day, indicate the moment of discharge, and fifteen or twenty seconds give time to find a cover in a splinter roof, behind a trench, or something else.

## OBITUARY.

### Professor Benj. Silliman, Senior, LL.D.

Professor Benjamin Silliman, Senior, died at his residence in New Haven on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Professor Silliman was born in North Stratford, Connecticut, on the 8th of August, 1779. His father, General Gold Selleck Silliman, was a lawyer of distinction, and rendered important service as brigadier-general in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Silliman was graduated at Yale College in 1796, and in 1799 was appointed tutor. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Haven in 1802.

Chemistry, as a science, was then almost unknown in America, being taught, even in its rudiments, only at Philadelphia and Cambridge; but the brilliant discoveries of Lavoisier, Sir Humphrey Davy and others, had attracted much attention. Dr. Dwight, then President of Yale College, became interested in its introduction into the college course as a regular department of instruction, and with that view offered to Mr. Silliman in 1802 the new chair of chemistry. He consented to abandon his profession and accept it, if he could be allowed time and opportunity for preparation for its duties. He accordingly passed a part of the next two years in Philadelphia, as a student with Dr. Woodhouse, and on his return to New Haven, in 1804, delivered a partial course of lectures on chemistry to the students of the College.

In the winter of 1805 he gave his first full course of lectures, and in the spring sailed for Europe to prosecute still further his studies in physical science, and to procure books and apparatus for the college for the illustration of chemistry and physics. He visited the mining districts of England, attended the lectures of eminent professors in London and Edinburgh, and attempted to visit France, but was stopped at Antwerp under the false charge of being an English spy. He returned after an absence of fourteen months, and resumed the duties of his professorship. His narrative of his tour was published in 1810, under the title of "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland in 1805-6" (2 vols. 8vo.; enlarged edition, 3 vols. 12mo., 1820), and being one of the earliest accounts of Great Britain by an educated American, attracted much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Not long after his return he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut, which is believed to have been the first of these explorations made in the United States. In December, 1807, a meteorite of great size and splendor passed over New England, and threw off large fragments, with loud explosions, in the town of Western, Connecticut. Professors Silliman and Kingsley visited the town as soon as possible after hearing of the occurrence, and succeeded in procuring some fragments and in ascertaining the facts relative to their fall. Professor Silliman then made a chemical analysis of the meteorite, and published the earliest authenticated account of the fall of a meteorite in America. He afterwards assisted Dr. Robert Hare in his experiments with the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, to which he gave the name by which it is now generally known of the "compound blowpipe." With this instrument he first effected the fusion of several bodies which had previously been regarded as infusible, particularly lime, magnesia, and some of the other earths with metallic bases. In 1813 he published in the "Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences" an account of his experiments, by which he had greatly extended the list of bodies known to be fusible. In 1812, by his personal influence with the late Colonel George Gibbs, he secured to Yale College the then unrivalled mineralogical and geological collection made by that gentleman in Europe, and he exerted himself with great success to give full effect to the sciences of mineralogy and geology. Immediately on the receipt of the account of Sir Humphrey Davy's discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies, Professor Silliman repeated his experiments, and obtained, probably for the first time in the United States, the metals potassium and sodium, by the furnace process of Gay-Lussac. In 1822, while engaged in a series of observations on the action of a powerful voltaic deflagrator on the model of Dr. Hare, he first established the fact of the transfer of particles of carbon from the positive to the negative electrode of the voltaic apparatus, with the corresponding growth of the negative electrode, and the retransfer when the charcoal points are shifted. This fact, with the fusion of the carbon in the voltaic arch, was one long disputed in Europe, but is now generally recognized. In 1818 Professor Silliman founded the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, better known both in Europe and America as *Silliman's Journal*, with which his name is still connected, and of which for twenty years he was sole, and for eight years more senior, editor. This journal, at first a quarterly, but now a bi-monthly periodical, has for forty-six years been recognized at home and abroad as the chief repository of American physical science. In 1838 his son, Benj. Silliman, Jr., became associated with him in the editorship of the work, and in 1848 it was transferred by the senior editor to Professors J. D. Dana and B. Silliman, Jr. Professor Silliman was one of the earliest American lecturers on scientific subjects to large miscellaneous audiences. He had for many years given public lectures in New Haven, on chemistry, geology, and allied topics, to audiences of citizens, and with excellent effect in promoting a taste for science and a desire for its advancement. In May, 1834, he was invited to Hartford to deliver a popular course on scientific subjects, and in September following to Lowell. In 1835 and 1836 he gave more extended courses in Boston and New York. In 1839 he opened the Lowell Institute of Boston by a course on geology, and in the three succeeding years followed with courses on experimental and theoretical chemistry in the same institution. He has also delivered repeated courses of popular lectures in Boston, Lowell, Salem, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, Mobile, and New Orleans, many of them illustrated by brilliant and interesting experiments. In 1830 Professor Silliman published a text-book on "Chemistry" in two volumes, for the use of his students; and in the previous year he had published an edition of Bakewell's "Geology," with notes and appendices, which in the course of ten years passed through three editions. An account of a journey between Hartford and Quebec, made before the modern conveniences of travel were introduced, also appeared from his pen in 1820.

In 1851 he again visited Europe, after an interval of forty-five years, and spent six months there. The narrative of this journey, replete with scientific observations, was published in 1853 under the title of "A Visit to Europe in 1851," (2 vols. 12mo., New York), and has passed through six editions. In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and was made professor emeritus, but at the request of his colleagues he continued to lecture on geology till June, 1855, when he gave his closing academic course. The simplicity and moderation of Professor Silliman's physical habits, and his constant activity, have contributed to give him a firm and vigorous old age, free from mental or bodily infirmity; and though (1862) in his eighty-fifth year, he still took a great interest in the progress of science, humanity, and freedom, at home and abroad. He was a member of numerous American and European scientific societies.

### The Sea-Serpent.

I feel an undefined respect for a man who has seen the sea-serpent. He is to his brother fishes what the poet is to his fellow-men. Where they have seen nothing better than a school of horse mackerel, or the idle coils of ocean around Half-way Rock, he has caught authentic glimpses of the withdrawing mantle-hem of the Edda age. I care not for the monster himself. It is not the thing, but the belief in the thing, that is dear to me. May it be long before Professor Owen is comforted with the sight of his unfleshed vertebræ, long before they stretch many a rood behind Kimball's or Barnum's glass, reflected in the shallow orbs of Mr. and Mrs. Public, which stare but see not! When we read that Captain Spalding, of the pink stern *Three Pollies*, has beheld him rushing through the brine like an infinite series of bewitched mackerel casks, we feel that the mystery of old ocean, at least, has not yet been sounded—that faith and awe survive there unevaporate. I once ventured the horse-mackerel theory to an old fisherman, browner than a tom-cod. "Hoss-mackril!" he exclaimed, indignantly, "hoss-mackril be —" (here he used a phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity), "don't yer spose *I* know a hoss-mackril?" The intonation of that "*I*" would have silenced Professor Monkbarns Owen with his provoking [illegible] forever. What if one should ask him if he knew a trilobite?—*Lowell's Fireside Travels.*

—One of the attractions of the Sailors' Fair at Boston is the sea serpent, or, at least a fish that comes nearest to the description of that monster of anything yet discovered. It is a very queer fish, brought into Fairhaven on Friday. It weighs about four hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on his back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembles a serpent in the water.

## NEWS JOTTINGS.

—The Territory of Montana has elected Samuel McLean (opposition) delegate to Congress.

—The population of Boston, by the new corporation census, is 164,788—less than Chicago.

—Edwin Wilbur, formerly General Treasurer of Rhode Island, died in that State on the 17th instant.

—Two autograph letters from Florence Nightingale are offered for sale at the Sailor's Fair in Boston.

—In Springfield, Massachusetts, the people are holding ward meetings to provide against the next draft.

—A gambling-house, kept by John Brown and Benjamin Kimball, was broken up a few days since in Boston.

—Deacon Cowles, of Amherst, Mass., celebrated his golden wedding, and his son his silver wedding, on the same evening last week.

—A young lady named Malinda Caryl died lately in Pittsburg, from the effects of a compound of chloroform and ether.

—The New London Northern Railroad Company are to build a new bridge two hundred and thirty feet long at Three Rivers.

—The New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston was reopened lately at its new quarters, and is now in successful operation.

—A boy eleven years old lately stole $700 from the Postmaster of Waterbury, Connecticut. He confesses to have stolen, at former times, a watch and a horse.

—The Chicago Historical Society possesses the third largest collection in the United States, Harvard University and the Boston Athenæum having the first and second.

—Hazing does not flourish at Yale College. There has been but a single case of it there this term, and for that one sophomore was expelled, and two others were dismissed.

—Skating will soon be the rage in Portland. The soldiers of the 17th United States Infantry have already constructed a pond, and the citizens are taking steps to establish another.

—In Lafayette, Ind., the other day, a Democrat wheeled a barrel of apples six times round the public square. He intends to stop betting, for at the previous election he sawed a cord of wood to pay a wager.

—A weekly paper in Hartford suspends publication once in a while, on account of the high price of paper. The editor says the subscribers prefer an occasional week's suspension to an increase of subscription price.

—The production of flaxseed in New Jersey shows an increase this year amounting to fourteen and two-thirds per cent. There has also been an increase of ten per cent. in the production of sorghum—a greater increase than is shown in any other State.

—Captain Gorham F. Bassett has just completed his twenty-second voyage to the West Indies, as master. He has purchased and brought to Boston over ten million dollars' worth of merchandise. Captain Bassett is but forty-five years of age.

—Colonel T. W. Higginson, of the 1st South Carolina colored regiment, has been honorably discharged from the army on account of physical disability, and has taken up his residence at Newport, Rhode Island. He will devote himself to literature.

—The Pittsburg papers report a marked decline in steamboat stock within the last few weeks, so that boats which seven or eight months ago would sell readily for thirty thousand dollars, would not now bring anything like that figure.

—Charles S. Smith, of New York, has purchased the residence of Morgan Morgans, in Stamford, Conn., for $15,000, and will soon take possession of it. Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, and Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of New York, have also purchased building sites in Stamford.

—Rev. C. C. Carpenter, of Bernardstown, Massachusetts, the Labrador missionary, has been obliged by failing health to return, and will remain in Massachusetts during the winter. Rev. S. Russell Butler, of Northampton, a graduate of Williams College, who went out in July, remains at Cariboo Island.

—At the funeral of Lieutenant Urmiston, in Danbury, Connecticut, recently, the clergyman spoke from the passage in Revelation, "There was a rainbow round about the throne," and as the body was lowered into the grave the sun broke through the clouds and a beautiful rainbow appeared in the east.

—Mr. Caleb House, of Turner, Me., who will complete his ninety-fifth year on the first of next month, on election day rode with his son four miles to the Town House, walked unsupported from his conveyance to the ballot-box and deposited his vote for Lincoln. He first voted for Washington, and has voted in every Presidential election since.

—It is probable that the debt of $30,000 on the Provincial Theological Seminary at Troy, New York, will soon be cancelled by the liberal collections taken up in the Roman Catholic churches of that diocese. Last Sunday three churches in Troy contributed $1000.

—During the Union celebration at Nashua, New Hampshire, on Thursday evening last, a salute was fired at Bowen's Hill, and at the forty-first round a premature discharge occurred, by which Frederick J. Hughes was terribly mangled in both arms, one of which has been amputated.

—The teacher of the Cambridge (Massachusetts) High School, backed by part of the committee, recently made a rule that all the boys should wear slippers in the school-room, and sent home those who did not comply. The parents objected, and the order has been rescinded.

—The trial at Boston of Joseph Bent, a Portuguese sailor, for the murder of John Silversmith, terminated on Tuesday in a verdict of guilty. The parties belonged to the bark *Rosina*, on board of which the murder was committed in July last. Judge Clifford sentenced Bent to be hung on the 17th of February next.

—Reuben Miller, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, shattered his arm by a rifle shot while hunting in Maine a few days ago. He was twenty-five miles from any physician, but had the presence of mind to tie a cord tightly round his arm above the wound, and the arm was successfully amputated twenty-four hours after the accident.

—The Vermont Legislature is still at work on the Agricultural College question. The House has voted by a large majority to repeal the act of last year "to incorporate the Vermont State University and associate colleges," and the favorite plan now is to divide the income of the agricultural fund among the three colleges already existing in the State.

—A sailor once had a friend who read Shakespeare's plays for him. He criticized them all pretty freely; but when he came to the passage in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, in which the mermaid is made to ride upon the dolphin's back, he pronounced it an unqualified humbug; "for," said he, "a dolphin's back is as sharp as a razor, and no mermaid could possibly ride the beast unless she had first saddled him."

—The Oberlin (Ohio) *News* says that early on election day the venerable Father Keep, of Oberlin College, appeared at the polls, leaning on the arm of a friend, and with trembling limbs and voice remarked, as he handed in his vote to the officer, that his first vote was given in 1800, and that this was doubtless the last vote it would ever be his privilege to give for President. He then handed up a written sentiment, which he requested might be read to the throng surrounding the polls, as follows:—

"Palsied be the tongue which now wags for treason, and the hand which would cut the jugular vein of our Christian commonwealth.

"JOHN KEEP, aged 83.

"Oberlin, November, 1864."

Endorsed:—"A Freeman's Vote, 1864, for Abraham Lincoln."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS—OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Last evening the spacious halls of the Academy of Fine Arts were thronged with the *elite* of our city in full evening dress, to witness the opening of the collection of productions of art there to be exhibited in aid of the United States Christian Commission. The cause was one worthy of the display of beauty and patriotism which characterized the audience. The paintings on special exhibition, in addition to the regular Academy display, which were kindly tendered by the Board of Directors, number one hundred and ninety-nine, and constitute the collection of James L. Claghorn, Esq. Mr. Claghorn has for years devoted his taste, time, and money to the formation of a collection of which any one might be proud. His labors have been rewarded, and he now presents to the public, in aid of the sublimest efforts of Christian charity, an exhibition unrivalled by any private property in the New World.

Among the guests present we recognized many of our leading merchants, moneyed men, whom only such an attraction and such a cause could induce to grace with their presence a scene of such public festivity. Mr. Claghorn was as urbane and polite as usual, and by his indefatigable devotion to art has justly merited the title of the Mæcenas of our State, if not our country. The whole collection in his possession must be valued by the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and with West's great picture of Christ Rejected for combination, only excelled by that of the Great Fair recently held in our city. Most of the paintings are entirely new to the general public, and are the richest gems of art.

Entering the southeastern gallery, the eye first rests upon the gigantic picture of Wittkamp, "The Impiety of Adolph," which bears all the prominent characteristics of the artist. Bold, clear delineation of feature, and indistinct yet discernible background forms the main feature. Mr. Wittkamp has another work (No. 57) entitled "The Rescue," and founded upon the well-known passage in Cooper's "Oatanstoe." This is superior to his "Adolph." The youth, bearing a female, is in the act of springing in safety on *terra firma*, from off a floating lump of ice. The muscles of his face firm and steady, they are still strained in tension in the act of leaping, yet the smile of assured safety is half formed. The effect of the picture is marred by a peculiar red light which shines upon the heads of the couple. If it is a fire, the public should be informed of the fact; if it is the rising or setting sun, the light is too powerful. The production, however, abounds in life and energy, and is, as far as we have seen, the artist's *chef d'oeuvre*.

No. 35 is a small production of Genisson, "The Interior of the Church at Liege." In perspective it is perfect. The columns of the ancient edifice appear as though actually ranged in order, and the light from the candles reflects with inimitable beauty the shades of the solemn arch and altar. It is a perfect gem of the art.

No. 46, "The Convent Door," is the finest work of the genius of Siegert. The holy father's face, as he watches the delight of the children, is fine. The boy sits with his arm around his sister, as if to shield her from harm, while his manly little face is turned to the priest, half in joy and half surprise. We sat for hours at the Fair before this face, and thought that every feature was familiar; yet when again our eyes rested upon it, the old habit with renewed force returned, and for an hour we gazed upon the countenance. It is—well, we will not describe, we advise the reader to examine for himself.

No. 47 is May's "Lady Jane Grey, presenting her Tablet as she goes to Execution." This work is May all over, every feature proclaims the artist's name. The most perfect part of the production is Lady Jane's eyes, red with weeping, despair depicted in them. They form the most expressive eyes we have ever seen depicted on canvas. In the rest of the picture, the brighter hues predominate. Mr. May is, we understand, in Paris, where his taste in the selection of colors will doubtless be improved.

Nos. 27 and 172 are the only representations of Paul Weber. Both are landscape scenes, of course; and as he is the artist, are great successes in the art.

Rothermel is represented by five of his larger works, all of which have been ably criticized before. Prominent among them stands his masterpiece, the "Christian Martyrs." The Rev. Dr. Morton's review of this work explains it in full, and is so comprehensive that any attempt at criticism would be plagiarism. E. Moran has two of his water scenes, which bear his usual characteristics. They are about equal in worth to the more extended works of that artist. Sully has two of his portraits there, from which class of paintings he has won his reputation.

No. 61, A Cromwellian Trooper is the only production of that able and talented artist, Leutze. This is a study in itself. The Roundhead, Puritan soldier sits by his candle-light, while his comrades lie around him asleep, and with the stern fanaticism which characterized the days of the Great Protector, balancing his Bible, while he reads, upon his sword. The *tout ensemble* of this work is exquisite.

A. F. Tait has but one of his delightful fowl scenes in the collection, No. 132, "The Happy Family." In all barn-yard views Tait has no equal. It is his own peculiar forte.

T. Buchanan Read has his exquisite "Undine," and his "Sprite of the Water Fall," as leading productions of his genius, both of which have given him a reputation as an artist, equal to that as a poet.

Schussele has 98, "Saturday Night;" and 129, "Children at Home," which we have seen before, but which for touching pathos of home surroundings will bear examination as frequently as the pleasure is allowed to the discriminative public.

Lewis has one of his minor Landscape Scenes, 145; of the Cottage of James, the novelist, and "Gignoux," one of his large, lightly, or rather feebly colored paintings of a snow scene. All of this artist's works are remarkably light tinted, and spread over an extent of canvas which ought to be grand, but is, in reality, extended.

C. Hubner, No. 119, has one of those delightful home scenes which make the heart feel warmer after viewing them. They elevate the mind and taste, and will ever rank among the finest productions of art and science.

The whole collection is one of the finest ever exhibited, and every citizen should visit it, not only on account of its intrinsic worth, which is unsurpassable, but also the righteousness of the object should cause the crowding nightly of the classic hall until the exhibition terminates, and its thousands are sent to our gallant boys in the distant South.

West's great picture of "Christ Rejected" is also added to the valuable private collection. This work has been by general consent pronounced the finest production of his genius, and its excellence is the more remarkable as the artist had nearly attained the venerable age of eighty when he undertook the herculean labor of covering this enormous canvas. Critically considered, it is worthy of the highest commendation, and would rank high in any epoch or school of art. For conception, composition, drawing, expression, dramatic effect, and all other requisites of high historic art, it is equally conspicuous.

It has been on special exhibition, but now, combined with its great surroundings, presents an attraction of unparalleled worth.

PROPERLY DISPOSED OF.—The basket of produce stolen by a female named Biddy McLaughlin from the Twelfth Street Market, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH, has, by order of the Mayor, been donated to the Refreshment Saloons. No owner could be found for the articles, and it is supposed that the accused went through the market purloining a chicken from one stand and an apple or an egg from another. Instead of having a rich Thanksgiving dinner, Biddy dined in Moyamensing Prison. Officer Reeder, who arrested the accused, inquired of the Mayor how he should dispose of the basket. The patriotic reply was, "Send it to the Saloons."

FIENDISH ATTEMPT.—A fiendish attempt was made yesterday afternoon by a miscreant to destroy the 1·30 train from Baltimore to this city, at a place called Iron Hill, between Elkton and Newark. The candidate for the gallows who attempted the deed placed some cross-ties in a cow-trap in such position that they would pitch the engine from the track while moving in either direction. The engine and tender were demolished, and some of the cars broken. By a miracle the damage to the passengers was confined to a few bruises and a fractured limb or two. Every effort will be made by the officers of the road to detect the villain and bring him to justice.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.—This morning there were but few changes in the prices of marketing since our last report. Eggs have risen about five cents ℘ dozen, which is almost the only noticeable alteration; apples were selling at from 35c. to 45c. ℘ half-peck; lima beans, 20c. ℘ quart; butter, 65c. to 70c. ℘ pound; cabbages, 8c. to 15c. ℘ head; eggs, 50c. to 55c.; onions, 35c. to 45c. ℘ half-peck; potatoes, Irish, 22c. to 28c.; sweet potatoes, 25c. to 30c. ℘ half-peck; poultry, 18c. to 20c. ℘ pound.

TESTIMONIAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Joseph F. Stokes, of this city, and formerly a member of the 88th Pennsylvania Regiment, has forwarded to President Lincoln a very handsome and valuable gold pen and pencil.

## THE FRAUDS AT THE NAVY YARD.

### The Secret Military Commission of the Government.

### HOW IT OPERATES.

### Officials Consigned to Fort Mifflin.

At intervals of every two or three months the people of the North are astounded by the development of some act of conspiracy among Government officials, wherein it is discovered that a systematized plan of robbery of money or of goods belonging to the Government has been conducted for many months past. The public at large, in many cases, have noted the extravagant style of living of this, that, and the other official, and have been not a little puzzled to understand how men receiving a salary of from one to two thousand dollars per annum could support such expensive outlays. Six, eight, ten, and twelve months pass by, and yet these parties still hold their positions. Save the public or private rumor, their standing is unaffected, and they move in society perfect enigmas to all.

And yet all this while the Government is not so unobservant of the actions of those officials as the public is led to imagine. To be sure, Mr. President Lincoln, or Messrs. Secretaries Stanton and Welles, may be induced to believe that the different agencies of the Government in the different cities of the North are being conducted as behoves the best interests of the Government, simply because no accusations of malfeasance among parties holding position under the Government reach their ears.

But are the readers of THE TELEGRAPH aware that in all the principal cities where Government depots are located, paid agents of the Government are day after day busily engaged in observing the manner in which the business at these departments is conducted, as well as the conduct of the officials placed in charge of them? For instance, here in Philadelphia, in the second story of a very modest, unpretending building, located on one of our principal thoroughfares, daily sits the Military Commission of the War Department, presided over by Colonel Olcott, the special Commissioner.

The Commission is composed of but a few members, who are clothed with power to summon witnesses in any case under consideration, and to compel the forwarding of all papers relating to the transactions of any Government department in this city, which may be needed to throw light upon the subject of such inquiry. Week after week, and month after month is in many cases devoted to the investigation of some supposed fraud. Secretly and silently the Commission operates. The evidence of guilt slowly but surely accumulates. The men of crime, all this while, unsuspicious of the fact that their actions are being made a subject of Government investigation, still continue their nefarious practices, until finally the day of their doom arrives. It is the midnight hour perhaps.

There is a gentle tap at the door of their residences, or a ringing of the bell. Business of great importance demands that an interview should be immediately given to the person applying for admission.

In the morning Messrs. Smith, Jones, and Brown are inmates of Fort Mifflin!

In such manner were the great frauds perpetrated among officials holding position at the Navy Yard discovered several weeks since. Four persons were arrested at that time, and three other took place yesterday. All these officials arrests have been sent to Fort Mifflin to await their trial.

There seems to have been a collusion among all the men arrested. The goods stolen consisted of navy cloth, rosin (forty-three barrels in one case being mentioned), several barrels of knives and forks, a large amount of lead pipe, tin, paints, oils, nails, tools, and many other descriptions of articles which are daily purchased at the yard. From the proceeds of some of these, one of the arrested party furnished a house in costly style in the southern part of the city. This was placed in charge of a mistress. She, however, hearing of the impending investigation, sold the furniture and decamped with the proceeds of the sale. Her arrest subsequently took place, and she is now held with the other party mentioned.

Another of the party had commenced the construction of a beautiful house, brown stone front, in Montgomery county. At this house possession was taken of a large quantity of oils, paints, &c., which were identified as Government property.

A majority of these robberies, it would appear, did not take place *from* the yard, but were carted off before the delivery took place. For instance, a vessel would arrive at one of our wharves loaded with rosin to be delivered at the navy yard.

As in the case of the robbery of the rosin alluded to above, a number of carts or drays were driven to other portions of the city, where they were deposited until opportunity arrived to dispose of them. In other cases, goods were conveyed from the yard in carts, which entered for the purpose of carrying off chips, shavings, etc. Tin, lead, pipe, etc., were deposited in the bottom of these carts, which being covered with shavings or chips, concealed the fraud. In other ways, not yet made public, robberies were committed.

The following are the names of those that have been arrested and sent to Fort Mifflin:—

George Gillingham, attached to the storekeepers' department; William Harris, the proprietor of a sailors' boarding-house in Front street; Antonio Ails, master carter; Mrs. Josephine Rorer; Josiah Pascoe, master plumber; Ed. Thompson, master caulker; Joseph Taulane, Purser's Clerk on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

It is rumored that a number of other arrests will yet be made, in consequence of one of the parties having turned States evidence, and revealing a complicity among other officials that is truly astounding. As to the extent of the frauds we are unadvised, some, however, placing it as high as several hundred thousand dollars.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to fifty-three men. Recruiting is progressing rapidly, and on an average about three hundred recruits are being obtained each week. Now is the accepted time for our citizens to procure their substitutes.

IMPORTANT TO OIL COMPANIES.

The attention of Coal Oil Companies is called to a new

Patent Improved Rock Drill and Reamer,

combined in one complete Drill and Reamer, in such a manner as to Drill and Ream the Oil Well at one and the same time. It is thought by experienced oil well borers that it will save from one-third to one-half of the time heretofore necessary in drilling oil wells. This Rock Drill has just been patented by DAVID EVANS, of the firm of Evans & Watson, No. 16 S. FOURTH Street. The Directors of the different Oil Companies are respectfully invited to call and examine the patent and model. As this Drill is likely to take the place of all others now in use, any person wishing to take hold of this patent and manufacture the Drills should call at once upon the patentee. The patent has just been taken out, bearing date November 22, 1864, having seventeen years to run; consequently there is every opportunity to realize handsome returns for the manufacturing and supplying of this Rock Drill and Reamer.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against making, using, or dealing in any Rock Drill and Reamer that infringes on my patent, and any Drill that is constructed so as to drill and ream the well at the same time will be an infringement, as the combination is the principle of my patent.

DAVID EVANS,
11-24-3t Patentee.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.
THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."
"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

CONCERT HALL! CONCERT HALL!
CONCERT HALL! CONCERT HALL!

TUESDAY EVENING.
TUESDAY EVENING.

GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

FRENCH MERINOES $1·65.
Do do $1·60.
Do do $1·75.
Do do $2·25.
NEW LOTS,
Comprising all the
CHOICE COLORS,
From the late
AUCTION SALES,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & CO.,
11-26-3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPEN FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parissiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.
10-29smwim

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND PINE, open Bargains from Auction.
1 lot gents' fine colored Berlin gloves, $1.
1 lot gents' heavy fleeced, cloth, cuffed gloves, $1·25.
1 lot gents' heavy black fleeced silk gloves, 50c.
2 lots ladies' fine French cloth gloves, 50c. to $1.
1 lot gents' black cobra chenille scarfs, 75c.
1 lot ladies' black kid gloves, $1, worth $2.
1 lot broche scarfs, black and crimson centres, $2 to $5.
1 lot white tape, kid bound, steel hoop skirts, $1·50.
1 lot black and white wool under-sleeves, 15c.
1 lot very heavy, double boiled black bonnet ribbon, 35c.
2 lots fine and stout bleached shirting muslins, 45 and 50c.
1 lot black and white, all wool, shirting flannels, $1·25.
1 lot shepherd's plaid mohairs, 50c.
Also, a full line gloves, ribbons, portemonnaies, brushes, note and letter papers, soaps, &c. &c.
N. B.—Tagg's Revivifier, best Hair Tonic in use, 50c. per bottle. 1t

BEST QUALITY
OF
LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7¼, 7⅜, 7½, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,
11-1 tuths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

BRIGHT COLORS CASHMERE PLAID.
Do do POPLIN do.
Do do MERINO do.
From the late
AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & CO.,
11-26-3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just received from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been offered any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
RICH PLAID CLOTHS.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2·50.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1·50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
POIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,

at nearly as low prices as when there was no premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

1200 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—

All Prices, from $7 to $13,

as low as they were sold last winter.
Black Beaver, Tricot Union Beaver.
Gray and Brown Chinchilla, Black and Mode Diagonal Ribbed Cloths, Habit Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of

CASSIMERES

that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-4t

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-28-1m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

## AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

LARGE SALE OF FINE JEWELRY,
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Room, No. 326 Market street, comprising a great variety of fine gold finger rings, breastpins, brooches, ear rings, bracelets, hair bracelets gold mounted, everpointed silver combs, &c.
GOLD LEVER WATCH, SILVER WARE, &c.
One good patent lever watch, four gold chains, silver table spoons, ladle, fish knife and fork, butter knives, sugar tongs, plated cake stand, tea spoons, and goblets, three revolvers, one spy glass, &c.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF TOYS.
By order of Messrs. John Voght & Co., Importers who are closing out their stock of toys for this season.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9½ o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Room, No. 326 Market street, a large assortment of French, German, and English toys, including bellows toys of all descriptions, horsemen, tea sets, villages, ninepins, drums, dolls, doll heads, crying babies, kid dolls, Noah's arks, masks, guns, whips, fancy boxes, furniture, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, &c., in open lots, suitable for city and country retail storekeepers.
On Tuesday Morning,
Immediately following the sale of toys, a large assortment of white granite and C. C. ware, glassware, &c.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA FANCY GOODS.
An invoice of vases, figure candlesticks, colognes, match boxes, motto cups and saucers, and mugs, Parian vases and ewers, doll heads and babies, lava card plates, hyacinth glasses, &c.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, INTERNAL Revenue, Philadelphia, November 23, 1864.—Sale of French Brandy at auction, on Monday, December 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the bonded warehouse of JESSE GODLEY, Esq., GRANITE Street, 32 one-quarter casks, 8 one-half casks, and 21 one-eighth casks of Cognac Brandy, being the property of Henry Leger, Esq., of New York, seized and taken into execution for unpaid taxes.
JESPER HARDING, Collector,
11-26-7t First District of Pennsylvania.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, November 28, 1864, a lot of MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-22-6t Depot of Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY,
November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY,
November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY,
November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY,
December 1, 1864.
Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
11-9-23t 30 Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

## PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, December 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of
(500) Five hundred feet of Corporation Hose, copper riveting, in fifty feet sections, with screw couplings attached.
All of the above to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the number of feet bid for, and the time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE R. ORME,
11-26-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, 3d December next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—
Blankets, woolen, army standard.
Canton Flannel, do. do.
Cavalry Guidons, do. do.
⅝-inch Yellow Worsted Lace, army standard.
Machine Thread (Stewart's) No. 70, samples required.
Willimantic Cotton, black, No. 40, do. do.
¾ Grey Flannel, for shirts or linings, do. do.
Pegged Bootees, for prisoners of war, do. do.
Wax Upper Leather, best quality, oak-tanned, from slaughter hides, well finished and stuffed, to weigh not less than seven ounces to the square foot.
Sole Leather, best quality, oak-tanned, from Buenos Ayres or La Plata hides, to weigh not less than fourteen pounds per side.
Both Sole and Wax Upper Leather to be subject to inspection, and to be of suitable quality and substance for making Army Boots and Bootees.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of articles proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies, stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
11-26-6t Colonel Quartermaster Department.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 22, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
INFANTRY TROWSERS—S. B. Kersey, Army Standard.
SHELTER TENTS, of 28½ inch Duck, weighing 8 oz. to the lineal yard—Army Standard.
To be made in accordance with specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, a copy of which can be seen at this office.
Also, for the immediate delivery of
PETROLEUM OR WATER-PROOF PAPER,
of which bidders will furnish samples.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under this proposal.
Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 8, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
11-26-7t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the post offices in the United States for one year, from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following descriptions, viz.:—
1st. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed 800 will be required of a year.
2d. Balances capable of weighing at least two pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces. Of these it is supposed 100 will be required of a year.
Perfect correctness will be required in the balances to be furnished, as well as strength and durability.
Samples of each description of balance must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation.
The Balances must be delivered free of all charge to the Blank Agency of the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., who will accept the same, if perfect and equal to samples.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
Failures to furnish Balances as contracted for promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Proposals must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
W. DENNISON,
11-26-w3t Postmaster-General.

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 1845, dated April 22, 1864, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, to
11-22-mfw3t WILLIAM HART CARR.

ESTATE OF C. B. LAMB, DECEASED.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JACOB RIEGEL and MARIA B. LAMB, Administrators of the estate of C. B. LAMB, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 6, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
11-23-wfm5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, WALKING COATS, VERY LOW PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS. OVERCOATS CHEAP, WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

—The following beautiful poem, by Robert Southwell, an English Jesuit, who was born in 1560, and executed at Tyburn in 1595, is, in compactness of thought and felicity of expression, hardly equalled by any similar production within our knowledge. It is a perfect mosaic of maxims, and, with very slight alteration, would bear cutting up into lines, every one of which would serve as an apothegm:—

The lopped tree in time may grow again,
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;
The sorriest wight may find release from pain;
The driest soul sucks in some moistening shower;
Time goes by turns; and chances change by course,
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow;
She draws her favors to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go;
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web;
No joy so great but runneth to an end;
No hap so hard but may in time amend.

Not always full of leaf, nor ever spring;
Not endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing;
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay.
Thus, with succeeding terms, God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost;
That net that holds no great takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crossed;
Few all things need, and none have all they wish.
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;
Who least, hath some; who most, have never all.

## THE "GIANTS" OF HISTORY.

"There were Giants in the earth in those days."
Genesis vi, 4.

It has ever been a popular belief, that, in the earlier ages of the world, mankind possessed superior physical properties, and were of a greater size than in our own day; and this notion of diminished strength and stature seems to have been just as prevalent in ancient as in modern times; but all the facts and circumstances which can be adduced, tend to the conviction that the human form has not degenerated, and that men of the present age are of the same stature as at the beginning of the world. It has been supposed that, prior to the Deluge, men might have been of a larger form, as they are said to have lived to a much greater age, but this is a mere assumption, unsupported by any evidence whatever.*

Of "Giants" we read both in sacred and profane history, although it is a matter of certainty that at the very time they were esteemed as wonders, and far above the ordinary proportions. In the Old Testament, the appellation (in the original Hebrew) is thought to refer to violence and crime rather than to indicate strength or stature. In the "Book of Genesis," we are told of "the union between the wicked descendants of Cain, who inherited the evil qualities of their progenitor," and the children of Seth, who "began early to call upon the name of the Lord." These are called the "Sons of God," and the former the "Daughters of Men," by the strong figures usual in Eastern composition.

From this fatal alliance sprang "mighty men" and "men of renown;" there were also "Giants in these days," and the "whole earth was quickly filled with violence." As the result of this inauspicious union between the descendants of Seth and of Cain, fraud, rapine, and all possible evils predominated, and with this narrative of Moses all antiquity agrees. Nevertheless, it seems evident that the races of Rephaim, of Anakim, of Enim, and of Zuzim were remarkable for their comparative size; in the same way, probably, that particular races in our times are distinguished from others by their superior strength and proportions.

Of the existence of individual giants, the particulars of Goliath and of Og leave no room for doubt; but such instances may properly be regarded as deviations from the ordinary standard of which there have occurred examples in all ages. Goliath, a famous giant of Gath, who, "morning and evening, for forty days," defied the armies of Israel, was in height six cubits and a span, and, excluding his helmet, which was probably taken into account in the recorded measurement, he did not exceed eight feet six inches, and, therefore, was not taller than some modern giants. In the first book of Samuel, we have the graphic record of the death of the gigantic Philistine, whom the diminutive David slew "with a sling and with a stone."

Og, the Amoritish King of Bashan, whose country was delivered into the hands of Israel, was one of the last representatives of the giant race of Rephaim. According to Oriental tradition, he escaped the Deluge by wading beside the Ark! Although his height is not recorded, we find that his iron bedstead was nine cubits long, by four wide; but, here it must be recollected, that the beds of the ancients were often made one-third larger than actually necessary, in order to leave impressions of wonder.

The oldest coffin in the world is that found in the great Pyramid, and it is scarcely six and one-half feet long. From it, and from the height of unrolled mummies, we must conclude that the Egyptians, three thousand years ago, were not taller than the present inhabitants of the country. The same is evident from the buildings designed for the accommodation of man, as well as from ancient armor. Indeed, the swords were frequently much larger than those of modern times, and the enormous ones used by the Crusaders, being intended but for one overwhelming blow, were wielded with both hands, and could not be recovered for defense.

A reference to the works of Cuvier will show that the fossil bones of colossal quadrupeds—elephants, mastodons, and whales, have been exhibited, and accepted as evidence of pre-historic giants. Even the learned Buffon partook of the popular delusion; but the extravagance of such fallacies has been completely exposed by the accuracy of modern investigation, as well as by the progress of comparative anatomy.

The classical evidence relative to giants is abundant, but obviously untrustworthy. Thus Plutarch relates that Sarbonius had the grave of Antæus opened, and finding the body full sixty cubits long, he ordered the tomb to be closed; and Strabo makes mention of a skeleton of the same dimensions. Pliny, in the first century, repeats that an earthquake in Crete disclosed the bones of a human being, measuring forty-six cubits, and he adds "that our race was daily becoming smaller"—a most alarming prospect if it had been true. Ancient writers who are free from the influence of fable are found to afford more reasonable testimony. Homer, when speaking of a fine man, gives him four cubits in height (seven feet) and one in breadth; Aristotle's admeasurement of beds was six feet, at which Vitruvius fixes the usual standard of man. In the reign of Claudius, a giant, named Gabbaras, said to be ten feet high, was brought to Rome from Arabia; and an instance is cited by Goropius of a woman of equal stature. Secundilla and Pusio, keepers of the garden of Sallust, were each nine and one half feet; a certain Greek sophist, Proceresius, is said to have been nine feet; and Julius Capitolinus affirms that the Emperor Maximian (who wore his wife's bracelet for a finger-ring) was eight feet and six inches. In the year 1515, Melegnano, a town of Lombardy, was the scene of a famous battle between Francis the First, of France, and the Swiss in the service of the Duke of Milan, which, from its obstinacy and the superior character of the troops on both sides, is known in history as the "Battle of the Giants." Three centuries later (in 1859, four days after the battle of Magenta), another victory was gained by the French at the same place, when the Austrians were completely routed.

Kircher discourses of the skeleton of the giant (so minutely described by Boccaccio) found in the fourteenth century, in a cave near Trapani, in Sicily; it was reported to be three hundred feet in length, and a single tooth was said to have weighed one hundred ounces; but when he visited the place he was shown the remains of a mastodon. The same learned writer has given a comparative scale of five reputed giants, in which Goliath scarcely overtops the snake of the skeleton at Trapani.

Soon after the discovery of America, stories of gigantic races in the New World were not uncommon, and the Patagonians were said by Byron and the early navigators to be over nine feet in height; but more recent and more reliable voyagers assure us that the average stature of these Southern savages averages about five feet and eleven inches. In the year 1712, Dr. Mather, in the "Philosophical Transactions," announced the discovery of enormous bones and teeth, which had been found in the State of New York, and which he regarded as evidence of the existence of giants; but these remains were also found to be those of a mastodon. Humboldt says, the Guaquilists, in Ecuador, measured six and one-half feet; and that the Payaguas were equally tall; while the Carribbees of Cumana, in Venezuela, were the most gigantic people he had seen in the New World.

There is no fixed law by which the human stature can invariably be determined; though there is an average standard from which the deviations, either way, are not very considerable. Our race varies *mostly* in height from four and one-half feet to a little over six feet; but men and women are occasionally met with of a much greater stature. At the present time the renowned P. T. Barnum has on exhibition a giant and giantess; the former is represented as measuring eight feet, and "Miss Anna Swan" as "eight feet and over"(!) Taking away the disposition to deal in the marvellous, we may safely assert that no human being has ever existed of a greater height than ten feet, if even that. Of authentic instances of persons who in modern times have much exceeded the ordinary size, a few may be here recorded:—

John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was nine feet three inches in height; his hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, was seventeen inches, his palm eight and one-half inches. A blacksmith, named Parsons, who subsequently became porter at the Court of Charles the Second, was seven feet two inches; "having strength equal to his height, valor to his strength, and temper to his valor." One of Frederick the Great's grenadiers, a Swede, measured eight and one-half feet, and a yeoman of the Duke of Brunswick was of the same stature; here it is worthy of mention that the inhabitants of Potsdam, who are descended from the regiment of Prussian grenadiers, are still remarkable for exceeding the average height, which, says Forster, "is more especially striking in the numerous gigantic figures of women."

Bernhard Gill, who was exhibited in France, in 1764, and whose height was stated to be ten feet, was certainly more than eight. Several Irishmen of great height have been exhibited, among others was Patrick Cotter, born in 1761; he was eight feet seven inches in stature, his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of the middle finger was twelve inches, and his shoe was seventeen inches. He died in 1806. In the Museum of the London College of Surgeons is the skeleton of another Irishman, named Charles Byrne (who, however, went by the name of O'Brien). He died in 1783, at the age of twenty-two years, and measured eight feet four inches. "Big Sam," porter to the Prince of Wales, at Carlton House, was nearly eight feet, and performed, as a giant, in the *Romance of Cymon*, at the Opera House, in London, in 1808. The last on our list, Miles Darden, of Tennessee, born in 1798, was seven and one-half feet in height, and, just prior to his death, in 1857, he weighed, according to "Appleton's Cyclopedia," over one thousand pounds!

Rapid development of the system invariably brings on premature old age. In the current number of a London magazine a case is recorded of a girl who cut four teeth at the end of the first two weeks, walked about and had hair reaching to the middle of her back after the seventh month; however, she died in a state of exhaustion in her twelfth year. Precocious mental attainments are frequently as destructive of life as a rapid growth; the wonderful Baratier, at the age of four, spoke and read Latin, French, and German; was an excellent Greek scholar at six, and, when ten years of age, translated the Bible from the original Hebrew; at nineteen he also died of exhaustion. We know little of the cause which occasions the excessive development on which the production of giants depends; however, the renowned Bishop Berkeley, who died in 1753, attempted, with considerable success, to manufacture a giant; he took a poor orphan, named Magrath (also of Irish birth), and reared him on certain hygienic principles, which were so far successful that at the age of sixteen, he was seven feet, and that at the time of his death (which occurred with all the symptoms of senility, at the age of twenty), he was seven feet eight inches in stature; his skeleton is preserved in the Anatomical Museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

We may here conclude, in the words of another, that "the ordinary size of man is particularly well adapted to his wants and uses; and we generally find that those individuals who deviate greatly from the ordinary standard are neither well proportioned nor healthy, the heads of giants being generally too small, and of dwarfs too large."—*Home Journal.*

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*Kindred to our theme is *Excessive Corpulency*, which, if not a serious evil, decidedly is an inconvenience. The ancients held *fat* people in great contempt; the Roman ladies, for instance, dreaded, above all things, too voluminous a development of the chest, to prevent which, they were accustomed to apply the raw flesh of a fish called Angel. An Oriental prince had an officer to regulate the size of his subjects, who dieted the unwieldy ones to reduce them to a proper condition. In Northern Africa moderate obesity is considered a beauty, and Tunisene young ladies are regularly fattened for marriage—a different practice from that of the Roman matrons, who almost starved their daughters to make them as lean as possible on such occasions. Obesity has frequently been the butt of jocularity; the following lines were, for example, inscribed on the tomb of Mr. Bright, a very corpulent tallow-chandler:—

"Here lies in earth an honest fellow,
Who died of fat, and lived by tallow."

In China, corpulency is considered a blessing, a man's intellectual qualities being esteemed in the ratio of corporal bulk; and it is well known that the preposterous size of the Hottentots is deemed a perfection; a few years ago we saw one of their Venuses at an exhibition in London, who was an object of mingled curiosity and wonder. Keysler mentions a young man in Lincoln who ate eighteen pounds of beef daily, and died, in 1724, aged twenty eight, weighing five hundred and thirty pounds. At two years of age, Collett—subsequently Master of Eashain Academy—required two nurses to lift him in and out of bed; at twelve years of age he attained his greatest weight, three hundred and sixty-four pounds. In 1754, died Jacob Powell, of Essex; his body was five yards in circumference and weighed five hundred and sixty pounds, requiring sixteen men to carry him to his grave. In 1775, a Mr Spooner, of Skellington, weighed five hundred and sixty-nine pounds and measured four feet three inches across the shoulders. Grose, the celebrated antiquarian—whose name indicated his appearance—was so fat that his butcher requested him to tell his friends that he bought his meat from him, and the paviers of Cambridge used to beg of him to walk over their work. Dr. Beddoes was so uncomfortably stout, that the ladies of Clifton used to call him the "walking feather bed." Daniel Lambert, of Leicestershire, who died in 1809, was five feet and eleven inches in height and weighed seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds. Samuel Sugars, an Englishman, died in 1816, aged fifty-two; his body, with a single pine coffin, weighed seven hundred pounds. James Mansfield died in England, in 1843, at the age of eighty-two, his weight being four hundred and seventy-six pounds. Several persons of huge proportions, and of both sexes, have been exhibited from time to time, in New York, whose actual weights were, for obvious reasons, concealed.

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### Sights and Sites in Switzerland.

From the *London Society Magazine* we extract the following bit of Swiss gossip:—

"While hunting after scenes and sites, it will be wise to take warning by the fatal accidents which occur amidst the Alps almost every summer. Switzerland occupies a certain small space on the map of Europe; but, practically, Switzerland is duplicate. There are two Switzerlands, the upper and the lower, the accessible and the hard of access; Switzerland on earth and Switzerland in the clouds. The one may be agreeably journeyed through by ladies, elderly folk, and quiet people in general; the other is the haunt of chamois-hunters and members of the Alpine Club. Still there is an attractive mid-region (allowing a near approach to and a closer view of forbidden spots and unattainable wonders) which may be visited without imprudence by persons who will relinquish perilous ascents and passages which, even if accomplished, lead to no useful result, either practical or scientific, but merely add to the tourist's capital of brag.

"Very good indications to these wilder and yet not too hazardous scenes are given in Backer's excellent manual. They are well worth seeing, for description fails to give any adequate conception of the effect of grand mountain scenery. While gazing at it you experience a combination of sensual gratification to the eye and intellectual excitement to the mind, which can no more be described in words than certain tastes or certain bodily sensations. The rocky wilderness is often rendered comfortable by the wooden hotels, which are on the increase. Some of them are by no means small; they are not houses, but three-decker arks, built to remain on dry land instead of floating. They are ships which are not prisons, and when there is no chance of being drowned. The rooms are cabins, separated from the other cabins by wooden partitions; the ceilings are diaphragms of wood. Though you do not hear the sea waves splash, you may often listen to the waters rushing, and the waters roaring in the rigging aloft, *i. e.*, in the broad expanse of roof, weathercocks, and spouts. These arks, too, are ballasted, like other vessels, with the difference that the load of stones is placed aloft, instead of in the hold, without fear of making the ship capsize.

"Amongst the Alps there is nothing like wood; everything (except tea-kettles and frying-pans) is supposed capable of being made of wood. Wooden houses, with wooden walls, and wooden roofs, shelter men who eat with wooden spoons and forks, and whose virtues are recorded on wooden gravestones. A Swiss dandy will even show his patriotism by wearing wooden buttons on his Sunday clothes. When the carriage road ceases in the Alps, there are two safe ways of traveling further—on foot, and in chairs carried by relays of men. The latter is expensive, and will hardly be employed for long distances. Saddle horses and mules are to be had in plenty. They will often carry you well and safely, but will occasionally fail you at the most critical point, especially if you are not used to their ways and weaknesses. When the stream of tourists is at its fullest rush, a horse which has performed a fair journey in harness, and has been so employed for weeks, with no rest but rainy days, will be taken out of a carriage, fitted with a saddle, and forthwith placed at your service. What can you expect from such a hack as this?"

—The statistics culled from the British Registrar-General's report give some curious details as to the ages at which men are most likely to marry and women to be married. After a woman passes twenty, her prospect of getting a husband begins to fade. "Taking the years 1859, 1860, 1861, we find that 78 girls were married at 15 years of age, but no males. At 16, seventeen youths entered the state of matrimony and 637 girls. For both sexes, 20 seems the most favored age for marriage. In 1861 the numbers of each sex then married were 48,495 men and 50,640 women. At 25 this proportion was reversed, the numbers being 26,473 men to 20,673 women; and at 30 the difference was still more marked, for while 10,621 men married at that age, only 7,840 women found husbands. The males having once obtained the preponderance, maintain it to the last. At 70, we find 119 men marrying, and only 21 women; 30 men and three women at 75; and 8 men at 80 to 2 women."

—A citizen of Birmingham has in his possession the largest copper idol ever brought to England, and one of the modern wonders of the world. Under a shed in his coach-yard is no less a personage than the god Buddha, measuring over seven feet in length, and one of the most marvelous pieces of copper casting ever found. Direct from one of the lower rooms of his temple, where he had been hidden away some two thousand years ago, his godship has been brought to Birmingham, and will be presented to the town by his present owner.

—Extensive series of coal deposits, heretofore unknown to Europeans, have been recently found in Kuhshankan, in China. The Chinese work these mines, and succeed in extracting considerable quantities of the mineral, although the means employed by them are of a very clumsy and primitive character. The largest shaft measures only four and a half feet high by five feet wide; it is cased with willow sticks in a secure manner, and the roof is particularly well guarded. The bottom is lined with the same, to form a ladder, up and down which the miners travel in their daily labor. This shaft is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, and the ladder down to the digging is nearly six hundred feet long. The coal is secured on small wooden sledges, and drawn (as the miner crawls slowly along the narrow and slippery step) by a strap passing over his forehead. The coal is hard and firm.

—In her recent book on Italy, Frances Power Cobbe says that the Italians appear quite regardless of religious impressions. "A sort of Chinese indifferentism pervades the nation. 'We have enough to do,' they seem to feel, 'with the affairs of this world—with politics, and railways, and the opera. Why trouble our heads about heaven, and hell, and purgatory? They are places which belong to the priests, if they have any existence at all, which is a question we cannot spare time to consider.' The bitterest enemies of the Papacy do but condemn it on secular grounds, the political tyranny it inflicts on its subjects, and the corruption of its jurisprudence; and, above all, its opposition to the wishes of the Italian nation to make Rome their capital. The Pope and his priests are hated only because, by their political action, they thwart the progress of the country."

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has given in an Episcopal charge his ideas of inspiration. In his opinion the theory of complete *verbal* inspiration of Scripture is not necessary to the position of the Church—that the Bible is "God's Word written." All that is necessary to maintain is the absolute and universal authority of every portion of Scripture, as written under the Divine guidance, which preserved the writer from error. We must be prepared, he says, to admit a human element in the Bible; for God did "not divest each individual of the peculiarities of temperament and talent." "There is a wide difference between the authority which teaches the very heart of an inspired writer, and the absolute dictation of every word by the Holy Spirit." As to the oppositions of science and Scripture, there is no cause for alarm. Scripture did not profess to teach science, but only to make men "wise unto salvation." It might incidentally touch on subjects bearing on physical science, but it never introduced them "with a view to affirming scientific truths."

—The London *Athenæum*, in view of a recent accident to an actress whose dress caught on fire from the footlights, makes these pertinent observations:—

"Will any one state what are the advantages of illuminating the stage in the modern manner, from below, that is, so as to bring the intensity of the light, with full power, between the spectator's eyes and the objects at which he looks—to cast the shadows of every object in a manner which is not only the reverse of that which nature chooses, but actually contrary to the way in which the scene-painters represent their effects? Nothing is more absurd than this error; we see the painted shadows cast in the opposite direction to that of the actual ones, and this in scenes where illusion is the main object. Had nature intended the human face to be illuminated from below, she would have shaped it so as to produce something quite different from the ugly mask-like look which results from the modern system of theatrical lighting. By this curious device the features of a performer are put out of proportion with each other, the eyes are set in shaded cavities, the nose projects the wrong way, the upper lip is illuminated, instead of having its thickness shaded, the eyeballs cannot but glare and glitter unnaturally, the chin loses its expressiveness, and the light and shade of the countenance is broken up. Lights arranged in the sides of and above the stage would not be liable to these objections; they would aid, instead of (as now) impeding the ventilation of theatres, and would insure audiences against seeing performers burnt alive before their eyes."

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THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000.

PAR VALUE, $10.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full......$2·50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL...............$40,000.

President—JAMES McCUTCHEON.
Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM BRICE.

Directors.

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|---|---|
| JAMES McCUTCHEON, | H. J. ADAMS, |
| HUGH CRAIG, | GEORGE McFADDEN, |
| WILLIAM BRICE, | N. H. GRAHAM, |

HENRY C. BUTCHER.

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

Subscribers, upon entering their names, will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscriptions; the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.

The lands of the Company have been selected with the greatest care by some of the most experienced oil men and Geologists of the country, and consist of—First. About two acres of land on Horse Neck, upon which they have one well, in which they have just struck oil. This well, in the opinion of our Superintendent, as well as all experienced men who have seen it, will be a large yielding well, as it flows oil now at intervals twenty feet above the well, and will yield to the Company's share at least fifty barrels per day, sufficient, it is believed, to pay a handsome dividend on the whole capital. We are now awaiting the arrival of necessary machinery to work the well.

Second is a tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.

Third is a tract of 140 acres, on a twenty years' lease, subject to one-eighth of the oil as a royalty. Both of these are unsurpassed as oil territory, and lie in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Rawson's Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The work on both of these is prosecuted with vigor, and on tract No. 2 we are struck a heavy lubricating oil at a depth of 20 feet.

For more full information see prospectus, at
Messrs. McCUTCHEON & COLLINS',
11-20-2w No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—

"'We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of the Oil, it is acknowledged to be indefinitely superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and auguries.

"'Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day.'"

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [11-12 1m] President.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

COAL AT COST—$7·50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company. Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.

President, JAMES LYND,
Office, No. 51½ S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton. In regard to the title to the Colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, reference can be made to their Counsel, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and, in regard to the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the productiveness of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—Dear Sir:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by your Company at Mine Hill, on Zachary's Run, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in being able to deliver, at this [illegible], coal which will be acceptable to the consumer and remunerative to the stockholders.

The [illegible] and Mammoth Veins now worked by you have been operated [illegible] many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.

The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to the level [illegible] gallery. In a short time it will be ready for [illegible] a delivery equal to your anticipations; and I believe [illegible], judiciously worked, without interruptions [illegible] be foreseen, you will be able to reach a capacity of 100,000 tons per annum with your present machinery; the condition of which is such as not to require either [illegible] or great expenditure to place it in first-rate working order. Very Respectfully,

STRICKLAND KNEASS, Civil Engineer.

The following communications, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—

[illegible] Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given [illegible] satisfaction. It [illegible] state, deposits white ashes, and is not [illegible]. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for six or nine days. Very truly yours,

WILSON JEWELL,
No. 423 N. SIXTH Street.

October 7, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since trying yours I find it, for household purposes, fully equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed.

Yours, truly, SAMUEL C. HENSZEY,
No. 1622 COATES Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our Coal has come to hand all in good order, and has been used in both range and furnace. I am informed that the quality is all that could be desired. Yours truly,

JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1317 LOCUST Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most splendid article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not too late, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully,

ALLEN C. WILSON,
No. 1605 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month 29th, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—The coal furnished me as a stockholder in thy Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns freely. I could not wish a better article.

R. F. FRALEY,
No. 82 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company under my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the neighborhood of your mine, and also from it when in other hands. Its superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article in no way deteriorated, but on the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have analyzed.

I am, very truly yours, &c.
WILLIAM M. UHLER,
Falls of Schuylkill.

Agent in Manayunk—JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS. 11-22-6t

NAVIGATION, SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, and the higher branches of Mathematics taught at the QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11-25-3t*

OIL WELLS.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1864.

The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and productive will, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, they have a large interest in Eleven others in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room for an equal number of wells upon the same property.

The Company own, also, over 200 acres of undeveloped property in the neighborhood of the above, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been provided for the purpose.

Such an opportunity of obtaining, at a low cost, a stock paying dividend from so small a portion of its property is seldom offered.

For further information apply at the office of

J. D. REINBOTH,

No. 436 WALNUT STREET,

11-18 Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

C. B. DUNGAN.

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY,

Venango County, Pennsylvania,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $40,000.

President—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.

Vice-President—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer,
THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 820 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. BILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM O. HUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connelsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,
No. 11 EXCHANGE, and

Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,
No. 312 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,
SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.

CAPITAL . . $250,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2·50 PER SHARE.

$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

J. B. McCREARY, President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President.
DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. McCREARY, | J. W. VANHOUTEN, |
| THOMAS A. SCOTT, | PHILIP FERREE, |

JOHN BOWERS.
SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property belonging to the Company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.

This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.

A good well giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it; also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.

The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands a price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.

The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one fourth to one-half of the oil free of expense to the Company, independent of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.

It is designed to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of
FERREE & CO.,
11-17-12t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.

FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run, in FEE SIMPLE, tillable land with the most FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes Farm) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Walsh McClintock, Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "[illegible]" Flowing Well, about [illegible] barrels per day, on Walsh McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," [illegible] feet, down 500 feet, all ready to strike. This well has flowed 750 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," [illegible] down nearly 300 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, adjoining the above wells, with [illegible] engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one well down [illegible] working in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our offices for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a most [illegible] dividend-paying Oil producing Company, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 1 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT, below THIRD, Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & MANLEY,
No. 28 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,
11-16 Boston Agency.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,

No. 33 PINE STREET, Room 6.

10-29-1m New York.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"
is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a Loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be; in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1859. [P. L. 261.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 5. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,
Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

## PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 28th instant, for the grading, at so much per cubic yard, the following streets, viz.:—Eleventh, Mervine, Twelfth, Camac, and Thirteenth streets from Berks to Lancaster street, and Lancaster street from Eleventh to Thirteenth street, in the Twenty-first Ward, and all bidders may be present at the time and place above mentioned, when the proposals will be opened, and the work awarded to the lowest bidder, and if he does not come forward within three days thereafter to execute a contract, his bid will be considered withdrawn.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
11-26-tuths 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 1103 GIRARD Street,
November 23, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, for the prompt delivery at Camp Discharge, near Spring Mill, Philadelphia, of
1000 feet 3-inch, 3-ply rubber hose, of best quality.
1000 feet 2-inch, 3 ply rubber hose, of best quality.
With necessary couplings and branch-pipes, complete for use.
To be inspected and approved by the United States Inspector.
Proposals will name price per foot for hose, including cost of couplings and branch-pipes; the shortest time for delivery, and must be made upon the regular forms which are furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11-23-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER Military District of Philadelphia, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, November 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 28th instant, for the erection and completion of additional frame buildings at McClellan United States Army General Hospital, in conformity to plans and specifications at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 203 S. SIXTH Street.
Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the regular forms furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11-22-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 232 "G" street
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, for Five Hundred (500) Tons of good merchantable baled Hay, will be received at this office until Monday, Nov. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
Bids must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance (unless the bidder has one on file in this office) and the usual guarantee signed by not less than two responsible persons, whose solvency must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States Attorney.
The Hay must be securely baled, and delivered in Washington or Alexandria, free of all expense to the Department, as may be required. It will be rigidly inspected before it is accepted, and none but good merchantable Hay will be received.
Parties to whom awards may be made must at once enter into contract, and give bonds equal in amount to one half of the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors.
Awards will not be made to any person who has heretofore failed to fulfil his contracts with the Government, nor will proposals of disloyal parties be considered.
The right to reject proposals is reserved by the Government.
Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names.
The delivery of the Hay must commence within fifteen (15) days from the execution of the contract, and be completed by the fifteenth day of January, 1865.
Upon the completion of the contract, the Hay will be paid for in such funds as the Government may furnish.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay," and be addressed to
E. T. BRIDGES,
11-18-6t Captain C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, or other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, [illegible]
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles [illegible]
Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, [illegible]
Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, [illegible]
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; [illegible] pounds on Route No. 2, and [illegible] pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be executed and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.............................$100,000
On Route No. 2.............................[illegible]
On Route No. 3.............................[illegible]
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation, Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General
H. C. HODGES,
11-10-56t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

## PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Oi Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to s to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed p posal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepa to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the pric each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigen of the service require it, the article or articles can be tained without delay, at the lowest price.
Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be require furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQU age, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 186
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—
3-4 or 6-4 Sky Blue Kersey, army standard.
Infantry Great Coats, deliveries to commence in days from date of award, army standard.
Blue Bunting, deliveries to commence in ten days f date of award, army standard.
Color Belts and Slings, deliveries to commence in days from date of award, army standard.
Knit Drawers, deliveries to commence day after aw Samples required.
Black Silesia, deliveries to commence day after aw Samples required.
4-4 heavy Bleached Muslin, deliveries to commence after award. Samples required.
Three-inch heavy binding, deliveries to commence after award. Samples required.
Brown Holland, deliveries to commence day after aw Samples required.
Dark blue Thread, No. 35, deliveries to commence after award. Samples required.
3-4 or 6-4 dark blue Flannel, deliveries to commence days from date of award, army standard.
Shelter Tents, deliveries to commence in 10 days f date of award, army standard.
Samples of such articles as are required to be standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsi sons, whose signatures must be appended to the tee, and certified to as being good and sufficient se for the amount involved, by some public functiona the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that d fully comply with the requirements of this advertisem will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of guarantee required on each bid, can be had on applica at this office, and none others which do not embrace guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be altered which does not strictly conform to the requ ments therein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for A Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular A bid for.
HERMAN BIGG
11-18-9t Colonel Q. M. Departm

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENC No. 828 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Novembe 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States the following subsistence stores, delivered in Philade viz:—
1,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY CORN "NEW MESS" or "PRIME MESS" (which to be stated) in full hooped oak ba with iron master hoops; meat to be free from or stain, full weight and thoroughly salte have been repacked within thirty days of of delivery. To be delivered within days from award.
5,000 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE or E FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), in well coopered barrels, fully head-lined, have been ground within thirty days from of this advertisement. Name of brand place of manufacture to be stated in th To be delivered within ten days from awa
39,200 POUNDS FIRST QUALITY, KILN-D CORN MEAL, in well coopered head-lined rels. Brand to be mentioned in the bid delivered within ten days from date of
50,000 POUNDS OF PRIME RIO COFFEE, in we l coopered barrels. Bidders will sta price per pound for furnishing the whole o portion of the above coffee, roasted, gr and packed in strong, paper lined barre the parties furnishing it will be requir state on oath that the coffee furnished by is of the same quality as the sample o and that it contains no adulteration nor a ture of any foreign substances. Green sample required. To be delivered w twenty days from date of award.
100,000 POUNDS LIGHT YELLOW COFFEE SU or CHOICE DRY RAW SUGAR. Ba be the best in use for the purpose. To b livered within ten days from award.
3,000 GALLONS PURE CIDER, WHISKY or VINEGAR, in strong, well coopered To be delivered within ten days from award.
10,000 POUNDS FIRST QUALITY ADAMAN CANDLES, full weight, 12s. To be del within ten days from award.
20,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP, in pound full weight, packed in sixty pound boxe be delivered within ten days from award
20,000 POUNDS CLEAN, FINE, DRY SA strong, well coopered barrels. To be del within ten days from award.
2,000 POUNDS PURE GROUND BLACK PE in four ounce papers. Bidders will sta variety of Pepper offered, and will fur sample in grain as well as ground.
Samples of all the above articles, except meats, delivered with the proposal, and referred to there the proposals must not be enclosed with the sample. Samples must be in boxes or bottles, and not parcels.
The meats will be examined and passed upon by Taylor, Inspector on the part of the United States.
Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made fo article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the or any part of each.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be a to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in com with all its terms.
Each bid must have the written guarantee of two sible names for the fulfillment of the agreement, give bonds if required.
Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of antee, may be had on application at this office.
The sellers' name, place of business, and date chase, name of contents, gross, tare, and net weight be marked on every package, and all old marks obliterated.
Returns of weights by professional public weighe given whenever required.
No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a agreement will be considered.
Bids will include packages, and delivery at any this city, to be designated by this office; and any packages or cooperage will be considered sufficien for rejection of contents.
Payment will be made in such funds as may be f by the United States for the purpose.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subs Stores," and directed to
ISAAC B. WIGG
11-25-3t Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTO
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1
Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned plying the United States Quartermaster's Departm Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexand Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, wi Corn, Oats, and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, wards.
Bidders must state at which of the above name they propose to make deliveries, and the rates they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity article proposed to be delivered, the time wh deliveries shall be commenced, and when to pleted.
The price must be written out in words on the Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of ab bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three each. The sacks to be furnished without extra c the Government. The Hay or Straw to be s The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be state proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein inv be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made whole amount contracted for shall have been and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his pro with a guarantee, signed by two responsible pers in case his bid is accepted, he or th within ten days thereafter execute tract for the same, with good and sufficient sure sum equal to the amount of the contract, to de forage proposed in conformity with the terms of vertisement; and in case the said bidder sh enter into the contract, they to make good the d between the offer of said bidder and the next l responsible bidder, or the person to whom the may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be by the official certificate of a United States [illegible]
Bidders will be duly notified of the accep [illegible] of their proposals.
[illegible]
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
[illegible]
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to fur [illegible] United States, at the Quartermaster's [illegible] Washington, D. C., December 8, 1864, the followi cles, viz.:—
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per b pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bu pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2000 p
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000
Delivery to commence on or before the —— da 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— da 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written with the United States, with good and approved s within the space of ten days after being notified bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant.
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.
GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in th of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and sev covenant with the United States, and guarante the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he will, within ten days after the acceptance bid, execute the contract for the same, with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amo contract to furnish the forage proposed in conform terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1 which the bid was made; and in case the said fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we gu make good the difference between the offer of —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, o son to whom the contract may be awarded.
Given under our hands and seals this —— day 186-.
Witness:—
I hereby certify that, to the best of my know belief, the above-named guarantors are good and s as sureties for the amount for which they security.
To be certified by the United States District Collector of Customs, or any other officer under t States Government, or responsible person kno office.
All proposals received under this advertisemen opened and examined at this office on Wednes Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are r invited to be present at the opening of bids if th
D. H. RU
1-4 tf Brigadier-General and Quarte

# Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

## ELEGY ON THOMAS CAT.

By VANDYKE BROWNE.

"A fellow feline makes ———s wondrous kind."

*Requies-Cat in pace.*

"Poor Tom's a cold!" no saving claws
Of pur-blind leech with cat-a-plasm
Could keep him from death's hungry jaws,
Or cat-ify his latest spasm.

His maudlin mews will never more
Assail us at the banquet hall—
For this most caterwauling bore
Was choked at Byron's festival.

Oh feline friends, draw near and weep,
And wail the sad catastrophe,
For now a cat-aleptic sleep
Has sealed his "kit-kat" minstrelsy.

A bunch of catnip marks the spot
Where poor Tom cat-naps evermore;
His ...-cat mews have gone to pot—
His tale is told—his songs are o'er.

"Dead for a du-cat!" "Tom's a cold!"
Now silence heals the wounds he made—
His bones are mouldering in the mould—
His substance has become a shade.

## MY FIRST DEAL IN HORSE-FLESH.

[illegible]

When the Pet began to kneel and use her beseeching eyes, I knew full well that, although I ... pretend to make fight, the battle was really ...ed.

"But," I said, "I really don't think, Beaty, that ... quite consistent in a country parson's daughter to go scampering about the country on horseback. You know how censorious people are. ...ere are the Misses—"

Pet put her hand on my mouth at once, tossed ...ck the bush of golden, silken hair from either ...eek, and held up her finger—

"Now, that is all nonsense, papa, dear; besides, ... know that you are always talking about Mr. ...gsley and the value of muscular Christianity. ...ponder his ideas for Sunday use sometimes," ... said, screwing up her violet eyes in the most ...ical manner; "and now you have the opportunity of putting those ideas in practice, you put ... off with what the Misses ——— will say. Is ...air now, sir, that you man-folk should keep the muscular Christianity to yourselves, and spare a little bit to the women-folk?"

...his was touching me hard, so I gave in at ...

"But supposing, Beaty, we could find you this ...cy steed you talk about— ———"

"Supposing, papa!—there is no supposing about ... matter. All you are asked to do, is to find ... money, and I'd find the dear delightful little ...rse—so that's settled. And you know it will ... a positive saving, papa; for that beautiful ...bit of mamma's, which cost thirty-five guineas, ...ll be destroyed by the moths, unless it is taken ...and worn; so you see the cost of the horse ...ll be more than saved, after all."

... did not see the cogency of the argument, it is ...e; but who ever thought of arguing with ...aty, when she looked you through with her ...ge and fathomless violet eyes? At least, not ... papa; and possibly another, one of these ...ys, will feel inclined to forget his logic also.

Beaty was as good as her word. One morning, at breakfast, she came running up with the ...mes, and, throwing herself down on her knees, ... the old cuddling, irresistible fashion, exclaimed:—

"I've found him! I believe my 'good fairy' ... put this advertisement in on purpose to please ...;" and she began to read:—

... TO BE SOLD—A HORSE OF GREAT BEAUTY, the property of a deceased gentleman. He is a beau... Bay, with Black legs, by Emmons, perfectly quiet to ...d drive, and has carried a lady. Apply before 10 ..., at ——— Mews.

"There, papa, if you are a good boy, you shall ...e a ride sometimes; and he will do for picnics, ... to drive you over to Grimsby, where that ...some old vicar always wants you to do duty ... him. Did you ever hear of such a perfect ...mal?"

"Softly, Miss Beatrice," I said; "I am afraid this is too good to be true. I shall feel quite ...isfied if he carries you."

"Now, then, dear papa, see that you go early, such an animal is sure to be snapped up di...tly in London, where a good horse is always ...rth his money."

... took the morning train the very next day, ...er many injunctions that I must not let the "horse of great beauty" slip through my fingers. ...rrived at the mews in question at the appointed ...e. It was situated in a very quiet and re...ctable neighborhood, and was in itself a very ...erly looking place. Why do grooms take such ...de in the windows of their sleeping-rooms? ...ery other window that I looked at was fenced with a mimic five-barred gate, the palings ...nted white, and the five-barred gate green. ... doubt these are but expressions of the coun... taste of the country-bred lads who come up to ...wn to seek their fortunes, and sink down into ... cunning grooms one meets at the corner of the ...eets in May Fair, plotting treason against their ...sters with the corn-chandler. I asked in vain, ... a long time, for the handsome horse, but no ... seemed to know anything about him. At last ...was directed to a particularly quiet and ...erly looking stable, where my informant told ... he had "heerd of such a hoss" as I was look...g for. Accordingly I knocked, but there was ... answer. Tired of repeated knocking, I at last ...k the liberty of opening the door and walking ... The only person visible was a venerable-...king groom, who was engaged in cleaning a ...rse. "Wis'ss, wis'ss, wis'ss," went the rheu...tic old man, either not hearing me enter or ... deigning to take any notice of me, whilst ...ntly engaged upon his duties. He was dressed ...an old purple plush waistcoat, with old silver ...ttons with a silver crest upon them, and his ...k was enclosed in a neatly pinned white ...vat. Evidently he belonged to some old ...sehold, where a certain traditional dress was ...intained, even reaching to the stable-man. ...ere was something in the old man that spoke ... better days, and I was at once prepossessed in ... favor. But, as he took no notice of me, I ...nt up closer to him, and asked if that was the ...rse advertised in the *Times* for sale; but the ...y response he made was the same "wis'ss, ...s, wis'ss," his body being bent quite double. ... last, thinking he might be deaf, I slapped him ...tly on the back, on which he slowly rose up ... his full height, adjusted his footing in a rickety ...nner, and exclaimed:—

"Yes, sir, they be, worse luck, and I wish I was ...ing to be sold wi' 'em," and immediately re...wed his eternal "wis'ss, wis'ss, wis'ss," as ...ugh he considered it an intrusion on my part ...interrupt him in his duties.

"Come," I said to myself, "I must mollify this ...sty, sterling old retainer, or I shall get nothing ...t of him. He evidently takes me for a cock...y." "I tried what effect a shilling would have ...n him, and immediately found that his coun... bluntness was no proof against the charm; in ...t, he became quite communicative.

"Yes, gemman," he said, resuming for good ... upright position, as well as his rheumatics ...uld allow him, "all these 'ere horses in this ...ble is to be sold, and, as I said before, I wish I ...s to be sold wi' 'em. They have all been under ... hands ever since they was foaled. They are ...was, the property of Squire ———, of ——— ...ll, in Northamptonshire, God bless him. He ...s now been dead three months, and his hosses ...s as much to him as his own childer. They ...s me as how he left in his will that they was ... to be sold without reserve, by his dear old ...nd, Squire ———, but they was only to go ...o good hands. If a good home was offered to ..., the price was to be no consideration. He ...s a merciful man to his beasts, was t' ould ...ire."

The old man, like an old horse, now began to ...rm to his work, and he took me round the ...bles, with that peculiar loose hobble which ...oms seem somehow to acquire in the stable.

"Ah! that were the master's own hoss," he ...laimed, affectionately patting an old hunter, "... this 'ere one carried the missus; she were a ... comely lady, and wanted some good stuff to ...p to her weight, she did; and this was the ... that the young squire, as was to be, used to ... only he died; and poor master, he took on ...bout it, I do believe it was the death on him."

"And this one," said I, espying the bay with ... black legs.

"Ah! sir," he said, "now you have hit it. I ... you baint a bad judge of hosses. I see this ...'t the first time you have had to do wi' 'em."

"Well," thought I to myself, "if this excellent ... man has no objection to be sold with the lot ... won't object. He's just the sterling trust...rthy old man I would like to trust my Beaty ..."

...t would almost seem as though the old ser... divined my thoughts, for he said:—

"Ain't he handsome as paint, sir? That was he ...arried Miss Grace, she as is dead and gone, ...w, sir, wi' her first babe. Lord, sir, the whole ...lage used to come out to see Miss Grace a-...ing, and I scarcely knowed which looked the ...ndsomest, she or this 'ere hoss;" and the old ...n rubbed his eyes with his sleeve.

... stopped for a moment, and whilst I appeared ...be busy looking over the animals, I was think... to myself what a wide difference there was ...ween servants. Here was an old fellow, as ...gh and dry to all outward appearance as the ...k of a tree, yet as tender-hearted in his nature ... a child. What a contrast, I thought, to the "pick-and-span-new" grooms of the present ...y, whose only thought is how they can do the ...mals out of their oats! There can be no doubt ...e, I thought, of the rare service of the antique world. This is one of the good old servants we used to hear our fathers talk about.

To return to business, however, the "horse of great beauty" was in a loose box, which showed off his points to perfection. He was a small horse, splendidly groomed, and in superb condition. He was, in short, the ideal horse for my Beaty; and I flattered myself that she would look quite as becoming upon him as Miss Grace.

"I suppose Squire ——— will allow a trial and give a warranty with him," I said carelessly, as a mere matter of form.

"In course," said the old man; "the conditions is, that anybody that is likely to suit may have him as long as they like, to try 'un; and if they don't like 'un, they have only to bring 'un back and have their money."

Nothing could be more straightforward.

"When will Squire ——— be here?" I inquired.

"Well, sir, I did hear some one tell that he had to attend a Bible meeting at Exeter Hall, and that he might look in as he came by, about one; but, Lord bless'e, sir, the kind of gemmen as goes to the hall don't take no count of hoss-flesh; and all he cares about is, that they shall get into some kind hand as likes hosses. Besides, sir, he don't care much about selling this 'ere one, as he thinks he has a friend who will take the lot."

"Very well, John," I said, liking the look of the affair more and more, "I will be here at one."

At the appointed time I was at the stable, and, fortunately, the squire looked in.

He saw me, but took not the slightest notice of my presence, but conversed with the old groom in an undertone, and was evidently giving some directions to him about the animals. He was on the point of going away, when the old groom hinted to me that that was the squire, and if I had something to say I had better make haste, as he was off again to an afternoon prayer-meeting at the hall.

Having apologized for my intrusion, I at once explained the object of my visit; and as I did so I could not help remarking the appearance of the squire and executor. He was dressed in black, and wore a white cravat, with an old-fashioned deep frill to his shirt, and gave me the idea of belonging to one of the learned professions—either a clergyman or physician of the old school; there was a leanness about his face, too, that gave him the air of an ascetic, but that his nimble eyes somewhat belied that character.

The principal gave me the same story about the horses as the old groom. He should be glad to get them off his hands, if he could find a good master for them; and, really, he knew very little about horses, and the charge of them interfered with the business on which he had come up to town, which, he gave me to understand, was to attend the May meetings. At the same time, he felt it a duty to attend to the last wishes of his old friend, who was, he thought, a little sentimental about his horses, but these little weaknesses were just the things that ought to be respected. He said this very carelessly, as though he were talking to himself rather than to me.

Everything was so fair and above-board, that I determined to conclude the deal at once. I felt I was in such respectable hands, that I thought it would look like an insult to ask for a trial before paying, especially as I was to have a written warranty.

Just by way of airing him, he was trotted up and down the yard; and he certainly went superbly, with fine high action, and with eyes full of courage.

The money was paid, and the stamped warranty was given, and I directed the groom to send him to my own stable in town, and returned by the evening train to the rectory.

"Well, papa, what about the horse?" were the first words with which I was greeted by Miss Beaty.

"Well, my darling, it really is a superb creature, and will become you mightily."

"Did'nt I tell you, papa," said she, kissing me, "that it would turn out well? You know I have a kind of presentiment about these things. You know I always get just what I want, just in the nick of time."

"Well, my dear, we shall see," I replied, pleased with myself and her also.

The next morning, on returning to town, I thought that, just for form's sake, I would have his paces tried by a good rider, before ordering him to be sent home. Accordingly I got a groom from a neighboring mews. After giving my new purchase a new feed of corn, the groom mounted him. He certainly did not start very well; he swerved right round to begin with.

"He was only having a bit of play," the groom said, "after his corn."

He was trotted up and down, and the groom thought that, with regular work, he would go very well. At the same time, he gave "the office," as it is termed, to a fellow-groom that was standing near by. Presently he said the horse had hurt his foot on a stone; and he certainly flinched with one foot whenever it was brought down on the hard road. It was very provoking; besides, why should the groom have winked in the way he did? It was all right, of course; but perhaps it would be but fair to have the opinion of a "vet." at once, instead of waiting for the three weeks' stipulated trial.

Accordingly the "vet." was sent for and came. The moment he entered the stable he gave the same comical sort of grin the groom had done.

"Ah! an old acquaintance," he exclaimed.

"Impossible," I said, somewhat hurt at his familiarity; "he has just come out of Northamptonshire."

"At all events, I have seen him bought and sold over and over again, at Aldridge's," he rejoined.

"Why, he was lately the property of Squire ———, of ——— Hall," I said, in amazement.

"Very good," replied the "vet.;" "but if you will be kind enough to inspect his near forefoot you will find a sand crack—a split hoof—very cleverly disguised with colored wax."

I did look at his foot, as desired; and there was the crack, so artfully filled up that I never should have discovered it myself.

"Why, I know the horse to be dead lame," said the "vet.," "and there is no cure for it."

Dear me, how my old friend, the groom, must have been deceived; but, at least, I had a written warranty, and I determined to see him again.

The old groom was busy as before, "wis'ss, wis'ss, wis'ss." I told him what I had discovered, but he was as calm and stolid as ever.

"Well, you know, gemman, what Squire ——— said. If you don't like 'un, return 'un, and there's your money for you."

I almost felt indignant with the "vet." for creating any suspicion on my mind as to the transaction; and I mildly communicated to him, when I next saw him, my belief that the very respectable vendor was perfectly innocent in the matter, and that my money was quite safe.

"If you send back the horse," he replied, "you will never see either it or your money again. Take my advice and send him to the next sale at Aldridge's, and put up with the first loss."

Against my will, I was at length convinced, and the "horse of great beauty" was knocked down for seven pounds. I am ashamed to say how much I gave for him; but let that pass. I have every reason to believe that he fell into the old hands, to whom, in fact, he was a regular annuity. I see the same advertisement appearing at regular intervals in the *Times*, and I have no manner of doubt that the old groom, the old physician, and the "horse of great beauty," with the wax-dressed hoof, go through their parts, during the season, with as much success and aplomb as on the occasion when I was the audience and the victim.

What Beaty said to me when I got home, and how I twitted her about her presentiment, I need not repeat. But this I know, the very respectable horse-coper must bait his hook with something different from a "horse of great beauty" before he gets another bite from the

COUNTRY PARSON.

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HOW SHERIDAN ENTERED WEST POINT.—Lieutenant-Commanding James Parker, Jr., of the United States gunboat *Maumee*, received, when a lad, the appointment of a cadet at West Point, from the member of Congress from his district in Ohio. Unfortunately, Parker was too young to enter the Academy, and his father, desirous that some one in his town should have the benefit of the appointment, cast about for a boy worthy of it. In a dry goods store was a lad, the son of Irish parents, who, by his salary as clerk, supported a widowed mother and sister. The place was offered to him, but was at first refused, as he disliked to give up the clerkship. Upon being urged further, the boy consented, and entered the military academy. To-day he is in the valley of the Shenandoah, and his name is Philip Sheridan.

A FASHIONABLE PARLOR.—How many people do we call on from year to year, and know no more of their feelings, habits, tastes, family ideas, and ways than if they lived in Kamtschatka? And why? Because the room which they call a front parlor is made expressly so you shall not know. They sit in a back room—work, talk, read, perhaps. After the servant has let you in and opened a crack in the shutters, and while you sit waiting for them to change their dress and come in, you speculate as to what they may be doing. From a distant region the laugh of a child, the song of a canary bird, and then a door claps hastily to. Do they love plants? Do they write letters, sew, embroider, crochet? Do they ever romp and frolic? What books do they read? Do they sketch or paint? Of all these possibilities, a mute and muffled room says nothing.

A sofa, six chairs, two ottomans, fresh from the upholsterer's, a Brussels carpet, a centre-table, with four gilt books of beauty on it, a mantel clock from Paris, two bronze vases—all these tell you only in frigid tones, "This is the best room," —only that and nothing more; and soon she trips in her best clothes, and apologizes for keeping you waiting, asks you how your mother is, and you remark that it is a pleasant day, and thus the acquaintance progresses from year to year. One hour in the little back room, where the plants, and canary birds, and children are, might have made you fast friends for life; but as it is, you care no more for them than for the gilt clock on the mantel.—*H. B. Stowe.*

A BISHOP'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENT.—In Lady Morgan's memoirs a story is told of a gentleman who was denouncing a certain Bishop, and concluded a violent philippic by declaring that his Lordship was so heretical in Church observances that he would "eat a horse on Ash Wednesday!" "Of course he would," said a friend of the Bishop, "of course he would, if it was a *fast* horse!"

AN OLD CHILD.—An elderly lady recently entered one of the principal dry goods stores in Spri...field, Mass., and asked to be shown some goods for a child's dress. The clerk in attendance displayed the fashionable goods for children's wear, but these not proving satisfactory, the clerk, to be guided in his selection, inquired the age of the child. "About thirty," was the innocent reply.

ANTE BELLUM.—A REMINISCENCE.—The following advertisement is from a copy of the *Weekly Telegraph*, a small advertising sheet published in St. Louis by William R. Stoss, of March 12, 1859. The rapid advancement of one member of the firm of "Boggs & Grant" is too patent to everybody to need any further mention:—

BOGGS & GRANT, GENERAL AGENTS FOR Selling, Renting Real or Personal Property, Notes, Bonds, and other securities; Borrowing or Loaning of Money on Real Estate or other good security; Collecting of Rents, ... Renting of Houses, Collecting of Notes, ... St. Louis, Mo. ... other demands. Office No. 35 Pine street.

ARSENIC FOR TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.—M. Montigny, the French Consul in China, remarks that the people of that country mingle arsenic with their smoking tobacco. This practice has been observed by other writers, and the smokers are said to be healthy and stout, with powerful lungs, &c. The publication of this statement in France called out a letter from Dr. Leude, who announced that at a discussion of medical men some years ago, upon the agents to be employed for tubercular consumption, he had found only one to be successful, arsenic taken in the way of smoking. If this is an established fact, some one ought to explain the matter definitely.

THE SLOW COACH DAYS.—The State election of Ohio in 1828 was the same time as this year—the second Tuesday of October. The Adams candidate—whether Duncan McArthur or Joseph Vance we cannot now say—was chosen; but, so slow was then the transmission of intelligence that on the day of the Presidential election the supporters of John Quincy Adams and General Jackson, in Concord, sharply disputed the result of the October election, and bets were made upon it on the floor of the old Town Hall. The only wager we ever laid was that the Adams candidate was chosen. But Ohio, at the Presidential election, went for Jackson by a decisive majority.—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

DOGS IN ENGLAND.—The dogs of Great Britain are an increasing race. The £39 12s. annual tax was paid upon eighty-one packs of hounds (of sixty-six or more), in the financial year 1859-60, and upon eighty-one packs in 1861-62. The packs of greyhounds (of fifteen or more), were twenty-nine in the former year and thirty-eight in the latter; the duty is £9. For dogs of any other description the tax is 12s. a year, and it was assessed on 324,754 in 1859-60, and on 336,852 in 1861-62. The returns do not carry these details down to a later year as yet, but the produce of the dog-tax increased in the year 1862-63, and again in the year 1863-64.

MANUFACTURE OF CRINOLINES.—The Paris *Nord* says:—"We lately mentioned that the manufactory at Lyons had received an order for 300,000 kilogrammes of steel bands for making crinolines. That quantity, which at the first glance might appear exorbitant, is far below the reality. One house alone in Paris sells annually 600,000 kilogrammes of those hoops. In order to form an idea of the extent of that branch of commerce, the calculation must be made that every woman or girl has at least two of these articles of dress, each weighing, on an average, 500 grammes, being one kilogramme of steel for each person. As heretofore, the adult female population amounts to 12,000,000, it is that number of kilogrammes of steel which is annually used for the fairer portion of the French people."

BEEF *versus* BRANDY.—A NEW STIMULANT.—It has been found that in cases of great exhaustion, attended with cerebral weakness, produced by severe labor or any other cause, a preparation from *beef* may be used (at least partially) instead of brandy, and it exerts rapidly a stimulating power over the brain. It is thus made:—Chop up lean beef, place it in a pan and subject it for an hour or more to heat by keeping the pan in a vessel of boiling water; the fat, fibre, and essence will distinctly separate. Strain the liquid portions from the fibre and remove from it the fat by means of blotting paper. A highly aromatic amber-colored liquid, of an agreeable flavor, will remain. This is the required stimulant. Unlike common beef tea, its effect is stimulating rather than nutritious.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

GOING OFF ACCORDING TO ORDER.—A company of French players were giving one of Racine's plays, in which it became necessary to have a number of German soldiers on the stage to represent the Greek army. Not one of these men understood the French language, with the exception of a non-commissioned officer, who knew it a little, and was therefore appointed to interpret the prompter's orders. At the most solemn part of the tragedy the prompter gave the order to go off. "Sortez," said he; but the German Sergeant, knowing nothing of the play, mistook the word for "Sautez," whereupon all the soldiers commenced dancing forthwith, to the astonishment as well as mirth of the audience, and, it is to be presumed, to the disgust of the actors, who saw their efforts to move their auditors to tears rendered abortive by the blunder.

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BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality, Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

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BALSAMIC CORDIAL

IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN

COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Prepared by

JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,

TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 11-11mthslm

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S FINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my26-1y

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR ...

THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

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It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

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By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

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CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life. Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

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A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

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THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

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CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

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They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

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Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

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In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no ...

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The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take no others.

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Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and, full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

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9-23 sw-3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ...

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to ... admiring eyes;
If to ... invidious sighs;
If to ... blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born ... to wed;
If ... marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live ... and ...,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to ...—HEALTH.
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET, price 25 cents.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.

Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no mineral, no balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

To those who have tried other remedies in vain, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiba, or Mercury, at once try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

Sent by mail in a plain envelope.

Price, Male packages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.

SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that ... which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun:"—

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—

"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL, }
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864. }

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, recommend them strongly.

"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

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DESMOND & CO.,
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.

DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES

Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are also without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2056 Post Office.
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Be sure and ask for

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SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
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A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

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DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this period females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove palliative, if not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO. No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 10-1-tuthslm

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE

CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!

Price $2, Male or Female.

Sent by mail to any address.

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Box 2056 Post Office.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
10-1 tuthslm No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—FOR THE CONvenience of soldiers and others visiting "Camp Discharge," near Spring Mill, a special Sunday passenger train will run between Philadelphia and Phœnixville until further notice, commencing Sunday, November 13, 1864, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1·30 P. M., and returning from Phœnixville at 10 A. M. and 5·30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

11-12-12t G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH,
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.

EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 8-2-tf

W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (188 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves ... A. M.
Express Train leaves ... P. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
General Manager, Williamsport.

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## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·35, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·10, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 8½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, November 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.

At 9·30 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 1·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

This train reaches Easton at 6·45 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.

At 4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

At 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 and 9·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., and 3·45 P. M.

Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Fort Washington at 2·50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Bethlehem Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, November 13, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 5·00 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30, 5·30 and 10·30 P. M.

Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·30 and 11·00 P. M.

Wilmington at 5·00 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.

New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Milford at 8·05 A. M.

Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·30 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 4·00, 6·15, and 10·25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1·48, 7·15, 9·15 A. M., 12·21, 1·00, 2·50, 4·37, 8·30, 8·35, and 10·50 P. M.

Salisbury at 11·45 A. M.

Milford at 2·20 P. M.

Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 3·55 P. M.

New Castle at 8·10 A. M., and 6·00 P. M.

Chester at 8·15, 9·55 A. M., 1·00, 3·14, 5·00, 7·20, 9·10 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3·00 and 11·05 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 6·11, 9·20 A. M., 3·51, 4·30, and 11·40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·20 P. M.

SUNDAYS:—Only at 5·00 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 5·00 A. M., 10·30, and 11·00 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

at H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—TEN DAILY TRAINS! PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—356 MILES!

The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

On and after MONDAY, October 31, 1864, trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—

8·00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections:—Arrive at WEST CHESTER INTERSECTION 9·05 A. M., and connect with West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9·30 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9·25 A. M., connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there 11·10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11·30 A. M., connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2·50 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. Also, with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2·00 P. M. Arrive at HARRISBURG 1·20 P. M., connecting with Northern Central trains North, thus:—Leave Harrisburg 1·45 P. M., arrive at Sunbury 4·02 P. M., Milton 5·03 P. M., Williamsport 6·15 P. M., Lock Haven 7·50 P. M. [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10·45 P. M., and Buffalo at 6·15 A. M.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] At HARRISBURG, for points South on Northern Central Railway, leave at 1·50 P. M., arrive York 2·57 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. At HARRISBURG, for points in Cumberland Valley, leaving at 1·40 P. M., arrive Carlisle 2·58 P. M., Chambersburg 4·35 P. M., and Hagerstown 6·15 P. M. At TYRONE 6·38 P. M., connecting with Bald Eagle Valley Train, leaving at 7·00 P. M., and arriving at Bellefonte at 9·00 P. M. At ALTOONA 7·40 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there 8·25 P. M. At CRESSON 8·58 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9·40 P. M. At PITTSBURG 1·30 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10·00 A. M.

PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1, arriving at Paoli at 11·00 A. M.

11·40 A. M.

FAST LINE connects at LANDISVILLE 2·40 P. M., with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Lititz 3·10 P. M., Ephrata 3·33 P. M., and Reading at 4·25 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with an Accommodation Train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6·30 P. M. At HARRISBURG with train on Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 5·15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1·30 A. M., and there makes close connection for all Western points.

1·00 P. M.

PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, arrives at Parkesburg at 3·25 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

2·30 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downingtown at 4·04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4·30 P. M., and arriving at Waynesburg at 6·00 P. M. At COLUMBIA, at 6·25 P. M., with Northern Central Railway for York, leaving Wrightsville 7·00 P. M., and arriving at York 7·40 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7·45 P. M.

4·00 P. M.

EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from No. 137 Dock street, daily, except Sunday.—Arrives at Harrisburg, 3·45 A. M.; Mifflin, 9·47 A. M.; Altoona, 3·20 P. M.; and Pittsburg, 11·50 P. M. The cars are comfortable, and emigrants, or families going West, will find the rates low, and have their baggage, for which checks are given, forwarded by the same train. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, 137 Dock street. Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg a first class car is attached to this train for local travel.

4·00 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, reaches Lancaster at 7·29 P. M., and reaches Columbia at 8·10 P. M.

5·30 P. M.

PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, reaches Paoli at 6·33 P. M.

8·00 P. M.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS, with the following connections:—Arrive—Harrisburg, 12·20 A. M.; Sunbury, 3·25 A. M.; Northumberland, 3·35 A. M.; Milton, 4·08 A. M.; Williamsport, 5·20 A. M.; Lock Haven, 6·35 A. M.; Emporium, 10·12 A. M.; St. Mary's, 11·12 A. M.; Corry, 3·52 P. M.; and Erie, 5·55 P. M. [At Corry close connection is made with Oil Creek R. R., for Titusville and Shaffer's, the present terminus of the Road, thence by Stage or Boat for Oil City and Franklin.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, etc., reach Elmira at 11·55 A. M., and Buffalo at 9·30 P. M.] At HARRISBURG, with Northern Central Railway, for the South, leaving at 2·30 A. M.; arrives York, 4·10 A. M.; Hanover Junction, 4·45 A. M.; leaves Hanover Junction 8·50 A. M.; arrives Hanover, 11·00 A. M., and Gettysburg, 1·25 P. M. At HUNTINGDON, 4·49 A. M., with train on Broad Top R. R. arriving Hopewell ——— A. M., Mt. Dallas, ——— A. M., and connecting thence by Stage for Bedford. At TYRONE, 5·48 A. M., connecting with train on Bald Eagle Valley Road, leaving Tyrone at 8·50 A. M., arrive Bellefonte, 11·19 A. M., and Howard, 12·20 P. M. Leaving Tyrone on Clearfield R. R. at 8·55 A. M. and arriving Philipsburg, 11·00 A. M. At CRESSON, 7·34 A. M., connecting with branch train for Ebensburg, and arriving there 12·30 P. M. At BLAIRSVILLE INTERSECTION, 9·32 A. M., connecting with branch train which arrives Blairsville 10·15 A. M., and Indiana, 11·45 A. M. This train also connects at Blairsville with West Pennsylvania R. R., arriving Saltsburg, 11·20 A. M. Arrives PITTSBURG at 12·40 P. M., and connects for all points West.

10·45 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, stops only at Downingtown, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Marysville, Newport, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Gallitzin, and Conemaugh. At HUNTINGDON, with Broad Top R. R. leaving there at 8·00 A. M., and arriving at Dudley ——— A. M., Mt. Dallas, ——— A. M., and thence by stage to BEDFORD. At ALTOONA at 9·15 A. M. Connection is made with train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there at 10 A. M., and thence by stage to Bedford. Arrives at Pittsburg 2·10 P. M., making close connection with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—New Arrangement.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11·45 A. M.

" Millville at 8 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

" Bridgeton at 7·15 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

" Salem at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

" Woodbury at 7, 8·47, and 9·16 A. M., and 1·57 P. M., and 5·10 P. M. to Camden only.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY

Will attend to all the usual branches of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any articles entrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

## RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:—

| | FARE. |
|---|---|
| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | [illegible] |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express | 3·00 |
| At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | 2·25 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express | 3·00 |
| At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) | 1·75 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket | 2·25 |
| 2d Class do. | 1·60 |
| At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket | 2·25 |
| 2d Class do. | 1·50 |

For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express | 3·00 |
| At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express | 3·00 |
| At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express | 3·00 |
| At 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York | 3·25 |

The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sunday excepted.

For Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.

For Lambertville at 5 P. M. on Saturdays only.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M., and 12 midnight.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 6, and 8 P. M.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.

November 21, 1864. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7, 10, and 11·30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

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READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·00 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·35 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M., and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1·33 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·00 and 8·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·20 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 4·40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7·45 A. M., and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

| LEAVE EASTWARD. Stations. | A. M. | P. M. | LEAVE WESTWARD. Stations. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxford | 6·30 | [illegible] | Philadelphia | 8·00 | 4·30 |
| West Grove | [illegible] | [illegible] | West Chester | 7·45 | 4·45 |
| Avondale | [illegible] | [illegible] | W. C. Junction | 9·09 | 5·41 |
| Kennett | [illegible] | [illegible] | Concord | 9·29 | 5·56 |
| Chadd's Ford | [illegible] | [illegible] | Chadd's Ford | 9·41 | 6·14 |
| Concord | [illegible] | [illegible] | Kennett | 10·05 | 6·37 |
| W. C. Junction | [illegible] | [illegible] | Avondale | 10·21 | 6·54 |
| Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] | West Grove | 10·29 | 7·03 |
| West Chester | [illegible] | [illegible] | Oxford | 10·55 | 7·30 |

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

3-31 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

... Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·30 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·15 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

3-31 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

*For The Evening Telegraph.*

### THE BIRD OF BATTLE.

[During the fierce cannonading at Nickajack a small bird came and perched upon the shoulder of an artilleryman—the man designated, we believe, as "No. 1," whose duty it is to ram down the charge after the ammunition is put in the gun. The piece was a Napoleon, which makes a very loud report. The bird, as we have stated, perched itself on this man's shoulder, and could not be driven from this position by the violent motions of the gunner. When the piece was discharged, the poor little thing would run its beak and head up under the man's hair at the back of the neck, and when the report died away would resume its place upon his shoulder. Captain Babbitt took the bird in his hand, but when he released his grasp it immediately resumed its place on the shoulder of the smoke-begrimed gunner. The scene was witnessed by a large number of officers and men. It may be a subject of curious inquiry, what instinct led this bird to thus place itself. Possibly frightened at the violent commotion caused by the battle, and not knowing how to escape or where to go, some instinct led it to throw itself on this gunner as a protector. But, whatever the cause, the incident was a most beautiful and pleasing one to all who witnessed it.—*New Albany (Indiana) Ledger.*]

Upon the gunner's shoulder,
(Union gunner, Number One,
None deadlier or bolder,)
Burned the red beams of the sun.
Down breast, and back, and arms of might,
Rolled the sweat of desperate strength:
And a fiery mist, and a lurid light,
Shone round his straining length.

The cannon, thunder-throated,
The swift and swooping shell,
Laughed murderingly, and gloated
O'er the work they did so well.
And many a limbless trunk they hurled
O'er many a bloody track,
Before Our Flag its folds unfurled
From the heights of Nickajack.

Whilst round that gunner's shoulder
The deadly fire-bolts whirred,
There, seen by many a soldier,
Lit a fairy little bird.
Its wings against its panting breast
It flapped, with terror smote,
And its golden songs were all at rest
In its soft scarlet throat.

Its wings like leaflets trembled,
A little flying flower
That tiny bird resembled,
Borne rudely from its bower,—
As though a flower had felt what fright
Could mean, that *all life* through
Had *only* fed upon the light,
And *only* drunk the dew.

Perhaps, as thus it nestled
Round the gunner's sturdy neck,
Whilst at his post he wrestled
And held the foe in check,
Could it have put its thoughts in words,
It would have said,—"Not long
Ago the air was full of birds,
And the birds were full of song."

And when, with each fresh thunder,
Sore hurt with new despair,
It hid its small self under
The gunner's tangled hair,
Quick memories of the summers dead,
Birdlike, though its bosom flew,—
Of dainty flowers, whose lips, blood-red,
Sucked the silver-hearted dew.

Sweet psalmist of the summer,
So sweet—so sweet and small!
To thee, as a new-comer,
And gentlest guest of all,
Soft should the soft winds sigh that pet
The flowers that near thee grow,
And the sunlight's kiss drop, delicate
As a melting flake of snow.

Loud, loud will be thy trilling,
When, dumb the cannon's mouth,
Sweet silence once more filling
Thy summers at the South,
The people's pulse, the nation's heart,
Their frightful throbs shall cease,
And a quiet smile shall lightly part
The perfect lips of Peace.

Oh! the hearts of men that tremble,
And pine for shameful peace,
That frantic bird resemble.—
God! ere the conflict cease,
Grant that each heart, yet beating free
For the Right against the Wrong,
May its own Bird of Battle be,
And sing the perfect song.
A. E. L.

### REBEL THANKSGIVING.

"*Episcopatus non est artificium transigendæ vitæ*," said a venerable, devout, and erudite father of the Christian Church; and it is not only followed by the chaplain and private spiritual adviser of Mr Jefferson Davis, but that eminent prelate extends the axiom, and makes it comprehend joy and victory in death and desolation.

Many years ago a young man, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, graduated at a German university, took holy orders, and emigrated to this country. During the last decade of the present century this man went to the South as a sort of missionary for the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was appointed rector of the "Old Brick Church," (built two centuries ago by the early English settlers of that region), at Merchant's Hope, Prince George county, Virginia, a point of land on the James river, a few miles east of the present position of General Grant's army. Here this Hessian priest spoke the words of truth to the wealthy planters of the region for some years. His great learning, innate talent, and eloquence, augmented, or at least rendered pleasant, by a slight tincture of the "sweet German accent," were noted and noised abroad. It was not long before this minister of divine teachings was called to Richmond, where, as an assistant to Bishop Meade, he rose steadily in the public estimation.

At last the Rebellion broke out, and this scion of "free Germany," despite the dictates of early teachings and sound doctrines, gave way to the ancient Hessian tenet of "loving money and advancement better than real religion." He was carried away in the whirlwind of war about Richmond, and, "faithful among the faithless," was adopted by Mr. Jefferson Davis as his spiritual adviser. To his influence as a petty "Richelieu," and real "Oilapod," we may ascribe Mr. Davis' proverbial habit of putting God's name into public documents where that of his Satanic Majesty would be more appropriate.

Wednesday, the 16th instant, was appointed a fast day in the South by Jefferson Davis, and on that day the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode (Mee-na-ga-ro-da), the "President's chaplain," was selected to preach the "Thanksgiving sermon" at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, before the Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative "heads" of the "Confederacy."

The sermon, as published in the *Enquirer* of the 17th, is eloquent and significant in parts, and we make a few extracts for the edification of our readers. Mr. Minnegerode took for his text:—

"O, thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? Put thyself into thy scabbard, rest, and be still. How can it be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given it a charge."—Jeremiah, xlvii, 6, 7.

After noting the grim and ghastly signs of Thanksgiving around him, he says:—

"But, hark! that is not the peal of the organ?—that deep, low, rumbling sound, that shakes the earth, and which I seem to feel in my very heart? Hark! again! again! It is the booming of the cannon, which breaks up the peaceful day! Oh, brethren, we know it, and have heard it, and listened awe-struck to that fiercer music—the cannon's boom, the roar of the musketry, the heavy tread of regiments, and the clattering tramp of the horse; they are but too familiar to our ears. And as I look around and see the weeds of woe, and the careworn, anxious brow, the eyes red with weeping, and the strangely mingled with the vision of this place is confusion of the battle, the bloody field and the noise and the fearful truth forces itself even into the Sanctuary of God—it is war, the note of war, the clang of arms, the shouts of combatants, the groan of the dying,—the hoarse cry of war that mingles with the song of Zion; and I feel that this nation's holy day unites the notes of praise and thanksgiving, with the cry for help in its great distress and necessity, and that from every heart ascends the anxious prayer, 'O, thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? Put up thyself into thy scabbard, rest, and be still.' Yes, war—war that now has lasted its four long, long years; war with its desolations and sufferings, and sacrifices and losses, its fields of gore and countless graves of the young and the brave; with its tears and blighted hopes and broken hearts; with its hatred and fury, and wrath, let loose and rioting in the blood of the noblest, and increasing in heat and fury, and greatness, and with no end that human eye can see. O, Lord, how long!"

He thus informs us how and why the Rebels must succeed:—

"It is very remarkable that few dispensations are so passing in their nature as the devastations of war. Look at England and the Colonies; at any view the prophets who predicted the fall of the mother country from her height of power and wealth if deprived of her colonies; and that these by themselves would be too feeble [illegible] Crowned the resources of both, as if by magic [illegible] has been made, in our day, that we need not point to that precedent. [illegible] developed as they have never been before. [illegible] France, and their exhaustion [illegible] and caused suffering and woe untold, the old world showed itself all the best in strength, and France and Europe [illegible] and power.

"And more, with all the demoralizing tendencies, all its wrong and evil done all the debasing of right and wrong as it had passed, the world seemed purified. It was the fertilizing of the ground for civilization, and science, literature, politics, religion, public morals [illegible] since the French revolution as they had never done before at any period of man's history. A new day, a new era commenced after the outburst of the tempest that had been gathering in the corruption and sinful habits of centuries. And we—is war to be for us no messenger of good? Shall not our children reap the fruit and make it smile as a blossom as the rose? [illegible] no loftier purpose animate the hearts of men? [illegible] laments the lost education, and under the plea of lost education would withhold the youth [illegible] our primers, and [illegible] the teaches us lessons which [illegible] for the present emergency, give them knowledge and wisdom worth more than that of books."

Here he endorses Mr. Davis's "minority" idea:—

"But, secondly, every blessing is worth striving for—every great blessing worth striving for earnestly, and it cannot be had without it. Every crown has lived its cross.

'What is worth living for is worth dying for too,
And, therefore, all bold brave hearts, note you
Who have fallen, that Freedom, more fair for your death,
A pilgrim may walk, where your blood on her path
Leans her steps to your graves.'

"Ah, here we have the secret of all progress: 'The blood of the martyrs has always been the seed of the Church,' and she never has grown without it, nor any other blessing. From sacrifice to glory! from decay to life! The truth has always been in a minority, and that at war with error. Liberty always to contend with Despotism, and bring her blessings to the world through fire and persecutions. If what we are contending for is really a blessing, we must expect to suffer for it. If our independence is our national freedom, if our homes, our rights, our property, our lives, our existence, if all that gives value to this life; if our religious liberty, the religious truths and ordinances which we are defending; if our honor if all our hopes for the future good of our children; if the cause of Christ, so far as it is intrusted to our hands; if all that good men are willing to live for, and die for, and pray for, and die for, if it is worth our obtaining, we must not wonder at the price it costs, nor shrink from the payment. It cannot be had without it, nor would we, I fear, be fit for its enjoyment without the discipline of trial and adversity; without being forced first to suffer for it, that hereafter we will value it and guard it, and use it to God's glory and the good of the country."

Here is a classical flight:—

"War is just the form which, under God's providence, our trials have assumed. Ah! we are not the only ones that have trod this path; not the only ones that have suffered for it. It is the history of all liberty and truth and progress. The Greeks sacrificed fair Athens, and sought refuge in the wooden walls of their ships to fight the war of liberty, independence, and civilization against the millions of Xerxes. The Russians burned their ancient capital and gave to the flames its idolized Kremlin to defeat the victorious invader and hurl back his conquering hordes; to save their national existence, their independence, without which existence would have been a curse and a disgrace. God leads us through similar trials, and teaches us, as He taught them, the great truth that only by such trials and their discipline we can prove our right to the enjoyment of our blessings and claims. Yes, to make us worthy of a noble future, to fit us for a course of national existence that shall redound to His glory, to our benefit, for the good of the world. He makes us pass under the rod. Who dare shrink from it? Who thinks the price too great for the boon—the boon which shall be the nobler, the more we are purified, exalted, ennobled in the school of suffering! From this point of view, even in the midst of our trials, we can go to God this day with songs of praise and hymns of thanksgiving."

Now who does he allude to in the following home-thrusts?

"Punishment for our sins. Ah! brethren, is the soul here that can deny that we deserve this? Have we no sins to repent of? No evil habits to unlearn? Can we point to our people as free from the bondage of Satan and self and the world? The lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, and the pride of life—have they no hold on us, no victims here? Is there no strife in our midst? No reluctance to sacrifice all at God's command? No holding back? No schemes for self aggrandizement? No prowling on the public for selfish purposes? No ambitious men that put self first and the country last? No covetousness to disgrace the name of a Confederate? No speculation on the ruin of others and the whole country, its power and finances, to rise to ease and wealth? No avarice to feed on the blood of others and fatten on the ruin of the people? No dodging from duty; no factious disloyalty; no untruth, in word or deed, in the whole life; outward show and inward hollowness, insincerity, pretence, fickleness? Is the character, are the lives of our people what their's ought to be who claim the protection of the Highest, and call upon Him for the justice of their cause?"

Now, we have a good word for the "wicked Yankees:"—

"As a nation stands to God, so very soon shall it excel or fail in its relation to man. As we are loyal to Him, we will be loyal to the country. As the people live in the truth, so shall they be guided in the truth. After all the chances and changes of war and politics, it remains ever true:—'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' This is the history and the philosophy of all wars, written as with a pen dipped in the light of divine truth itself, in the history of God's select people; and God's government is not changed. Here is our sin. We hear a great deal of religious movements in the army. God grant it may be so! God bless our every soldier, that has enlisted and will enlist as the soldier and servant of Christ. But let us not overrate the state of things; let us not be proud, and look down on our enemies, and like the Pharisees, say, 'Lord, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are—not even as our poor and wicked enemies.' Let us judge ourselves, not others; smite upon our own breasts. 'God be merciful to us sinners;' thank God for every token of His favor. His real favor, that speaks words of everlasting life to the soul, and work the harder to make our calling and election sure, to come up to the standard that in His holy word is given us. Then, and then only, the present trial will prove a discipline for good to us! Then, and then only, the charge given to the sword is accomplished in us and for our country. May God bless unto us this day, its services, its associations, its blessed hopes. In the darkest hour of our young Republic, the President committed the country, solemnly, openly, as the representative of the nation—into the hands of God; and the scales began to turn from that day, and God has been gracious and long-suffering toward us, and mercifully preserved us against the most powerful foe, without adequate means and in spite of our errors and our faults. Our holding Him is by this tenure. Oh, let it be strengthened to-day, and let every soul resolve to learn the lessons which the sword of the Lord is teaching us, the lesson of faith and love and godliness; of purity in heart and life, of submission and patience, of enduring and determined faithfulness and perseverance, without which no victory can be gained; of loyalty to Him, without which we cannot be sure that we will be loyal to the country and its cause."

And now we bring the reader to the peroration, which is supposed to have particularly satiated the fancies of the dignitaries present with its sophistry, and we have no doubt quieted many a guilty conscience, as it came bubbling up under the surplice, which made the true Hessian beneath an Episcopal minister:—

"The time will come, when many a one shall find that a star gained in this war would be better for him than his luxurious rural retreat, a limb lost in the path of duty better than a fortune made while the country was bleeding:—'Trust in God and do the right,' this is the motto we should inscribe on our banners, and follow in our lives. Let there be few—we will be as faithful as to win others over. Let there be few, and some of the best have fallen; we are baptized for the dead, to take their place in the heart of God and carry on their work. Let there be few, and who would rather do his duty, [illegible] and [illegible] his country and [illegible] single-handed, and proclaim himself a soldier of the Lord, true, honest, loyal [illegible] ready to live or die at His will for his country's weal: 'Trust in God and do the right!' and whether it shall be ours to live or die to conquer or to fall, to be the sword of the Lord has brought the message of salvation and eternal peace; and from the lowly seat of the lamb's [illegible] God for mercy and pardon, we can raise the song of triumph—'Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' 'Trust in God and do the right!'—it is the appeal of this day, the appeal of the country, the appeal of God to us in the [illegible], the appeal from those noble dead who have preceded us in the cause we love, and the same [illegible] who were faithful unto death,' and by their memory between us to be faithful to the mission made more sacred by their sacrifice, their comrades in the same faith, the same work, the same hope, and at last, the same blessed death, the same eternal rest and triumph!

'What is worth living for is worth dying for, too.
Forget not the dead who died for us!'

"May their memory ever follow us, and nerve us for the same course, to live and die like them—

——'And you,
Whom my word cannot reach, with its transient breath,
Deaf ears that are stopped with the brown dust of death,
Blind eyes that are dark to your own endless glory,
Silenced hearts that are heedless to praise murmured o'er you!
Sleep deep! sleep in peace! sleep in memory ever!
Wrapt each soul in the deeds of its deathless endeavor;
Till the great final Peace shall be struck through the world;
Till the stars be recalled and the firmament furled
In the dawn of a daylight undying; until
The signal of Zion be seen on the hill
Of the Lord—when the day of the battle is done,
And the conflict with Time and Eternity won!'"

### General Sheridan Elected a Member of the Sanitary Commission.

The following letter from General Sheridan has been received by the Sanitary Commission:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, November 13, 1864.—J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary United States Sanitary Commission.—Dear Sir:—Yours of October 31, advising me of my having been elected an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission, is received. I have the honor to thank you for the compliment paid me, and in behalf of the sick and wounded of this army to acknowledge the many benefits derived from your charitable association. I am, sir, yours truly,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

—The Boston *Post* lately published a campaign song entitled, "Shout, Shout, McClellan!" Reading the title with the first letters of alternate lines, it stood, "Shout, Shout! McClellan is a traitor and a coward." Twice the *Post* has been deceived by acrostics.

### CITIES CAPTURED BY SHERMAN.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

The capital of Georgia, is situated on the west bank of the Oconee river, and was once the head of navigation for small steamers until railroad facilities rendered that means of conveyance preferable to the uncertainty of the depth of water in the river. It is a station on the Eatonton branch railroad, which runs southward to Gordon, distant thirty-eight miles, which is a depot twenty miles east of Macon, on the Georgia Central Railroad. It will be seen, by reference to the map, that the occupation of Milledgeville would be an important acquisition to General Sherman, taking in view Macon as a primary objective point.

It is not only the capital of Georgia, but, in a measure, flanks Macon, compelling it to be flanked by a rapid movement. It is east of the Ocmulgee river, a stream which the army must cross at Macon, and the passage of which can be better accomplished above than at that point. A city of such manifest importance as Milledgeville must necessarily have been made a manufacturing place of value, since the [illegible] General Sherman deprived the enemy of Atlanta. In view of all the circumstances of the march of the Union army which have yet come to hand, we are under the impression that Milledgeville will be speedily attacked and captured, probably by a somewhat independent movement of a portion of the army under command of General Slocum. In view of its strategic importance, as relates to Macon, General Kilpatrick may have been diverted from his course in order to effect its reduction.

MACON AND ITS DEFENSES.

The Rebels have long considered Macon as one of their most important points in the Northwest. Even when Atlanta was under siege, attention was given to the importance of its manufacturing facilities, in view of its being eventually made a grand depot. Shortly before the fall of Atlanta, and when its loss became a foregone conclusion, the machinery and vast material which had been in use there were moved to Macon, and buildings for its use seized, so that in a very short time the place became a manufacturing arsenal quite as extensive and valuable as Atlanta ever had been. At the same time the city, naturally strong, was made doubly formidable by works erected on the heights surrounding it, and it was made a base for Hood's army. Indeed, he is supposed to have occupied it immediately after falling back from Atlanta.

It is well known that the place has been garrisoned by militia since the withdrawal of Hood's army upon its career after Sherman, and late revelations have shown that Howell Cobb has been in command. Gustavus Smith has also been mentioned in this connection. It will be remembered that after Smith's retirement, subsequent to his loss of New Orleans, he was sent to Georgia to assist Governor Brown in the organization of the State militia. It is not impossible that Cobb commands the Rebel forces in the field, while Smith is in charge of the immediate defenses of the city. Such is the importance of Macon to the Rebels, that it will not be surprising if the strongest fortifications are found here. It is now the only grand depot for the Rebel army in the Northwest, and commanding, as it does, the grand trunk of railway communication, will naturally be defended to the last.

### A PEN AND INK SKETCH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

An army correspondent gives the following description of General Sherman as he appeared in Kingston, Ga., a few days before departing on his great expedition:—

Newspaper correspondents are usually very shy of Sherman, owing to the mistaken impression that he is the sworn enemy of the whole Bohemian fraternity. I confess that until Friday night I feared Sherman almost as much as his Satanic majesty, and many a time have I taken refuge behind some well-dressed staff officer, lest Sherman's eagle eye should detect my citizen suit, and his austere voice order me to leave his lines, notwithstanding I carried Grant's pass in my pocket, and had given no aid and comfort to the enemy. The other night, however, I was entrapped, and, with no line of retreat open, I braced myself for the charge.

Sitting in the tent of two of his gentlemanly staff, listening to the enlivening music of Colonel Hambright's Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Band, who were serenading the General, I was not aware of the close proximity of the Chieftain, whose wrath I so much feared; one of the staff suddenly presented himself at the entrance, and addressing me, I moved to the entrance, when there immediately before me stood the terror of newspaper correspondents — Major-General Sherman!—"General, permit me to make you acquainted with Captain ——," remarked the aid; and before I had time to recover from my astonishment, the General had extended his left hand, which I grasped, and a moment after we were sitting in the tent, engaged in as social a conversation as though we had been acquainted for years.

The moment my palm touched that of Sherman, and his voice uttered, "I am delighted to meet you" all terror and embarrassment disappeared, and I sat there for half an hour, listening to his compliments of the band, his laconic replies to business papers presented for endorsement, and his clear ideas upon every subject referred to. Sitting there beneath the canvas tent, which was lighted up by a crackling fire burning at the entrance, I had an excellent chance to study that strange genius whose word decides the destinies of more than one State, and to whose fiat every bayonet yields willing submission. The General sat in an army chair, over the back of which one arm hung down; his small piercing eyes, one moment gazing upon the ruby flames, the next peering into the darkness beyond, as though striving to see the lungs from which the exquisite music of the band issued.

The Adjutant-General presents a paper for endorsement. Sherman's eyes fall; in an instant he knows its contents, and before he has refolded it his lips dictate the endorsement, which Captain Dayton's admirable business practice enables him to comprehend at once. Sherman's eyes once more peer out; his ear is turned to catch the clear music of the opera of the *Three Shepherds*; his head seems to move involuntarily in harmony with the notes; the simple remark, "beautiful," escapes him; his eyes drop to the floor—rest there for a moment so intently that one supposes he is sketching a four months' campaign in his great mind—the eyes are raised abruptly, and he utters a few brief words that show us he loves music, and has a very nice discrimination between good and bad.

He detects every error and follows it by a nervous twitch of the body that shows that it does not rest pleasant on his ear. In conversation he is quick, social, and winning; conveying an idea in a very few words; never experiences embarrassment in his selection of words to give his thoughts expression; and in language so clear that no one can misunderstand him. He is indeed a remarkable man; his eye takes in more in one instant than most men's do in a month. In his presence a half an hour a visitor is almost constrained to believe that Sherman has as many minds as a clock has wheels, all conforming to the mechanism of the grand whole, but each thinking for its individual self. His is a strange organization that few men can fully understand, but one that all who meet him are certain to admire and wonder at.

### PERSONAL NOTICES.

*From the latest Richmond papers received.*

☞ WYTHEVILLE, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.—John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia—Yours of October 13 received. Letter not yet to hand. Many thanks now, but more thanks after awhile when the Angel of Peace has quieted the storm. Yours, truly, JOHN W. PAULETT.

☞ LIEUTENANT W. N. BROCKENBROUGH, Division 22, Officer's Barracks, Fort Delaware.—My Dear Brother:—We have written several times by flag of truce, but received no reply. Write at once and relieve our anxiety. Bowyer was married on the 12th of October to A. M.; Bob is lieutenant, stationed at Columbia, S. C.; Will is in the Nitre and Mining Bureau; your nephew, Bernard Brockenbrough, was born on the 22d September; Ma, Pa, Frank, and Mr. S. are all well, and join me in much love. Your devoted SISTER.

☞ TO HENRY STROHMEIER, POTTSVILLE, PA.—Dear Brother:—I am prisoner of war; am in hospital here; am doing well; hope to hear from you soon. Write by flag of truce; also send word through Philadelphia *Inquirer*, requesting Richmond *Enquirer* to copy.
Yours, THEODORE.
GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 21, Richmond, Va.

☞ REV. P. S. HENSON, PHILADELPHIA.—THERE is no improvement in your mother's health. She is quite low—entirely helpless. Hudson died at home the 19th of August, of congestive fever. He left this world with a blissful hope of heaven. He expressed a very great desire to see you. Walter is now in the army; rest all well. Much love. Your affectionate FATHER.
November 15, 1864.

☞ TO J. M. A. B.—COLONEL E. P. JONES DIED July 16, 1864, from a gunshot wound received from a sentry, while in discharge of his duty.
Your obedient servant,
A. SCHOEPF, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.
Per GEORGE H. ELWELL.
HEADQUARTERS FORT DELAWARE, Del., Nov. 16, 1864.

☞ COLONEL ST. LEGER GRENFEL, CAMP Douglas, Ill.:—Compliments of General Morgan's old staff. How is "Bali?"
ABINGDON, Va., November 19, 1864.

—A pretty woman at Jackson, Michigan, has been carrying on the recruiting business in a novel manner. She marries a man on condition that he will enlist and give her his bounty. She being strikingly handsome, the man consents. After he is gone she marries another. Four men has she married and sent to the army. On the fourth occasion she was detected.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

#### The Georgia News—New Loan—"Florida" Seizure—President's Views of Abolition, Etc., Etc.

*Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, November 25, Evening.

The good news of Sherman's onward march across the plains of Georgia gives great satisfaction here, and not the least incident of the situation is the depression in the gold market. So far there is no actual news of the occupation of Macon, or of any very important success over the enemy. Wheeler's Cavalry is undoubtedly endeavoring to obstruct the march of our troops. The Richmond journals will endeavor to prevent us from getting the good news when it is in their possession, but they cannot long hinder its transmission.

Mr. Seward has been engaged for a week upon the *Florida* case, and unless new facts yet appear, he will recommend the President to tender the Brazilian Government an apology. In short, the Government does not justify the capture of the pirate vessel in the harbor of a friendly power. I do not credit the rumors of a disagreement between Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles upon the subject. Mr. Welles is as keenly alive to the demands of international law as the Secretary of State, and a difference of opinion upon so important a subject is scarcely impossible.

The President is more determined than ever to carry through the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the land. The next Congress, in its first session, will undoubtedly agree to it, and a sufficient number of States will adopt it. By that time, the military power of the Confederacy will be destroyed forever, and even New Jersey will adopt the Constitutional amendment.

The weather in this vicinity is glorious; and if it continues, it will give General Grant the opportunity he is supposed to desire to give Lee one more blow before winter sets in and this campaign ends. That blow should give him possession of Petersburg.

### A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 1864.

SIR:—Yesterday, as I was riding home in the car, a young man, led by a little boy, entered. The young man, a soldier, was perfectly blind, but was conversing most cheerfully with his little companion. After most of the passengers had stepped out, I got into conversation with them. The blind man told me he had been wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. A ball had passed through one eye, going behind the other and severed the optic nerve. He was reduced to total blindness, and had suffered severely. But though entirely deprived of the most blessed of the senses, and impaired in his use of the others, he spoke with the utmost enthusiasm of the Union army, the only regret he expressed being for his inability to serve. The ball he was hit with, he carried as a trophy in his pocket; but I am sure his greatest trophy will be his own devotion to the Union, preserved, as it has been, through such suffering and such irremediable privation. I thought the incident was worth mentioning, for it proves what our soldiers are worth.
A UNION LOVER.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

WINFIELD, THE LAWYER'S SON, AND HOW HE BECAME A MAJOR-GENERAL. By Major Penniman, author of "The Tanner Boy." Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans, Publishers.

In this volume, a duodecimo, the author has been aided by an abundance of authentic materials. Historical facts have been furnished him by living witnesses, and all the names, dates, places, reports, and descriptions are believed to be historically correct. The thirty-two chapters are plainly, yet graphically composed, without any attempt at "fine" writing, and are embellished with four illustrations.

OHAN OF GLENALVON. A Tale.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from the author, Mr. Thomas H. Farnham, of a metrical tale, in which a pleasant legend is related in polished verse.

### "Punch" on the Death of John Leech.

*Punch* announces the death of John Leech in the following terms:—

"JOHN LEECH, OBIIT OCT. XXIX., MDCCCLXIV., ÆTAT 46.—The simplest words are best where all words are vain. Ten days ago, a great artist, in the noon of life, and with his glorious mental faculties in full power, but with the shade of physical infirmity darkening upon him, took his accustomed place among friends who have this day held his pall. Some of them had been fellow-workers with him for a quarter of a century, others for fewer years; but to know him well was to love him dearly, and all in whose name these lines are written mourn as for a brother. His monument is in the volumes of which this is one sad leaf, and in a hundred works which, at this hour, few will not remember more easily than those who have just left his grave. While society, whose every phase he has illustrated with a truth of grace, and a tenderness heretofore unknown to satiric art, gladly and proudly takes charge of his fame, they, whose pride in the genius of a great associate was equalled by their affection for an attached friend, would leave on record that they have known no kindlier, more refined, or more generous nature than that of him who has been thus early called to his rest."

ASIATIC COTTON.—If the intelligence brought by the Bombay mail, which reached England in October, is correct, the amount of the East India cotton crop will soon begin to tell upon the price of consumption. There were at sea in the middle of October forty eight ships, laden with 224,577 bales. One ship is credited with 6951 bales. We used to consider twelve hundred bales a good cargo, and when three thousand were packed away in Mobile or New Orleans, the feat was thought prodigious. These heavy imports from countries which were wont to raise little more than what sufficed for their own needs, is one of the results of our war, and will tend to lower the cost of cotton cloths.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "QUAKER."—In this day of refinement and literary taste, it is lamentable to see how ignorant many of the younger members of the Society of Friends are in relation to the rise, progress, and early history of our religious Society. A somewhat striking instance, illustrative of this fact, came under the writer's immediate observation a few evenings ago. At a social gathering at a Friend's house, one of the company, an Episcopalian lady, inquired of a Friend the origin of the term Quaker, and how it came to be applied to members of our Society. Several of those present undertook to satisfy her inquiry. No one, however, could give a correct account, until the Friend at whose house we were assembled read from Hodgson's "Historical Memoirs" the following narrative, viz.—

"In the year 1650, George Fox being at Darby at a time when there was a great lecture preached, he was led to make some communications to the people at the close. They heard him pretty quietly, but an officer soon came and took him before Justice Bennet and other magistrates of the town. George Fox spoke boldly for the truth, exhorting them to look unto Christ within them as the great sanctifier, and not unto man, and bidding them, in the words of Holy Scripture, to tremble at the name of the Lord. Justice Bennet at this time derided him and his fellow-believers, calling them Quakers—a designation which has ever since been used by the world to distinguish us from other professors of religion."—*Friend.*

RAILWAY SECURITY.—It appears from official documents recently published:—1st, that with 158,599,924 passengers, travelling on the French railways from 1834 to 1854, there have been 1829 accidents, by which 1112 persons were injured and 612 killed, giving on an average one passenger killed out of 1,955,555, one passenger injured out of 496,551, or one killed or wounded out of 395,999; 2d, that of 355,463 passengers by coach one was killed, and of 29,871 by coach one was wounded. Whence it follows that the security on railways is infinitely greater than by the old method of traveling. But the security of travelers is much less on the French railways than on those of several neighboring countries. It is true that in England the proportion of persons injured on railways is greater than in France (one injured out of 311,345); but, on the other hand, it is much less with respect to persons killed (one killed out of 5,246,290). In Belgium, Prussia, and the Grand Duchy of Baden the safety of passengers is incomparably greater than in France. In Belgium the average number of passengers killed or injured is one killed out of 8,861,804; one injured out of near 2,000,000; or one injured or killed out of 1,611,237. In Prussia we have one passenger killed out of 21,411,488; one wounded out of 3,892,908; or one killed or injured out of 3,291,075. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the average is one killed out of 17,614,977; one injured out of 1,154,317; one killed or injured out of 1,082,386.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, November 21 and 22,
THE GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN TRIUMPH.
Crowded and overflowing houses to witness the eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
in his grandly impressive personation of
CORIOLANUS.
Witnessed by
NIGHTLY VAST AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES,
Including every night
THE LEADING MINDS OF OUR CITY,
And enthusiastically applauded as
A GREAT MASTER-PIECE OF ART,
Shakespeare's powerful Roman Tragedy of
CORIOLANUS.
Caius Marcius.....MR. E. FORREST
Afterward CORIOLANUS,
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
MR. J. McCULLOUGH,
and
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
This great play is presented in a style of unexampled completeness, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. FORREST APPEARS
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No Performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The great Shakespearean Tragedy of KING LEAR is in active preparation.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.
PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.
Mr. FORD desires to impress the public with the fact that his arrangements WILL PRECLUDE THE REPETITION OF CORIOLANUS beyond a few evenings. The engagement of Mr. FORREST is limited positively to twenty-four nights, during which he will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKESPEAREAN AND OTHER PERSONATIONS, and then depart for Washington, where he appears at the close of his engagement here.
Under no circumstances, therefore, can Coriolanus be again produced this winter after it is once withdrawn, which will be done after a very brief run. 11-26

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
TWENTY-FOURTH AND LAST NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 26,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
LAW FOR LADIES, and
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN TWELVE CHARACTERS,
SONGS AND DANCES.
MONDAY, J. S. CLARKE.
Box Sheet now open.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
The gifted young favorite actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS
in Madame Celeste's charming protean Drama,
SATAN IN PARIS.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
with Songs and Dances, in six characters.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, November 27,
EAST LYNNE;
OR THE ELOPEMENT. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
of Boucicault's Great Sensational Romance, in five acts, of
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
WAS RECEIVED BY
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
from the Fashionable Audience in attendance last evening. The Novel Mechanical Effects and most especially
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
was the theme of wonder and delight. The
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
SUPERB MUSIC, SUPERB MUSIC,
CHARMING SONGS, CHARMING SONGS,
CHARMING SONGS, CHARMING SONGS,
and the
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
all received the warmest commendation from the audience.
DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET,
DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET,
DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
SEATS SECURED SEATS SECURED
SEATS SECURED SEATS SECURED
SEATS SECURED SEATS SECURED
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE,
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A CARD.
Mr. FORD desires to impress the public with the fact that his arrangements WILL PRECLUDE THE REPETITION OF CORIOLANUS beyond a few evenings. The engagement of Mr. FORREST is limited positively to twenty-four nights, during which he will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKESPEARIAN AND OTHER IMPERSONATIONS, and then depart for Washington, where he appears at the close of his engagement here.
Under no circumstances, therefore, can CORIOLANUS be again produced this winter after it is once withdrawn, which will be done after a very brief run. 11-23-4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864,
AT 3½ P. M.,
THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE,
BY THE
Philadelphia Classical Quintette Club,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
SINGLE TICKETS.....50 Cents
Package of 25 tickets, good at all times.....$10
Package of 50 tickets, good at all times.....$16
For sale at the Music Store of J. E. Gould. 11-25-4t

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
OF THE
NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT,"
Will deliver a Lecture on this subject, in
CONCERT HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Martien's Bookstore, No. 606 Chesnut street. 11-25-5t

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
RACE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED!
The Opera House crowded with the Elite of the City!
HUNDREDS OF LADIES UNABLE TO GET SEATS!
THE COMPANY
Has met the approval of the audience.
THE VERDICT
Has been proclaimed!
A guarantee of [illegible], the entertainment is the best, and this is to be the Temple of Minstrelsy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence quarter before 8.
CARDS OF ADMISSION,
25 CENTS.
Orchestra.....50 cents
Private Boxes, Dress Circle.....$5
Private Boxes, Family Circle.....$3 and $3
The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of secured Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-16

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street.
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-22-2m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress.....Mrs. CHARLES WARNER
(formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
Equestrian Director.....F. H. ROSSTON
Besides the celebrated SHERWOOD FAMILY, and the remainder of the popular artist Troupe, there will appear, for the first time, on THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, Professor HUTCHINSON and his CELEBRATED TRAINED DOGS. Also, Messrs. G. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. MURRAY, wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats, and also Mr. WM. KENNEDY, a very popular versatile Clown.
It will be a week of splendid entertainments, unparalleled in the history of the circus in America.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and extra performances on THANKSGIVING DAY.
Prices remain the same. First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Commence 7·30 every evening; 2·30 afternoon.

700 ACRES OF CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.
TITLE PERFECT.
The above lands are situate on the banks of
OIL CREEK,
in Venango and Crawford counties, Pennsylvania.
They are unsurpassed by any OIL LANDS now in the market.
Also for sale, ONE PRODUCING WELL, now pumping 30 barrels of oil per day. Inquire or address
GEORGE W. BROWN,
11-25-2t* Room No. 169, Girard House, Philada.

## HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.
Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-tuths 3m

ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
200,000 SHARES.
Working Capital, $25,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.

This Company Own the Following Interests:
I.
The entire working interest in a lease of three (3) acres, on the celebrated
SMITH FARM,
On Allegheny river, two miles below the town of Franklin. On this lease is situated the
HUBBS' WELL,
Now producing THIRTY (30) BARRELS DAILY, half of which belongs to this Company. The derricks for two more wells are now being erected, and operations will at once be commenced. This region of the Allegheny river has been found to be highly productive; the new well lately struck on the Lee Farm is producing forty (40) barrels per day, also the new well on Hemlock Island is now pumping sixty (60) barrels daily, and increasing, besides other wells of twenty and thirty barrels in the immediate vicinity.
II.
One-eighth (⅛) free interest in all the oil obtained in a lease on the
H. McCLINTOCK FARM,
On Oil Creek, on which lease is situated two wells, producing EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY. On this lease there are now wells being drilled and near completion, from which the Company will receive the one-eighth of the oil. The farm is well known, from the fact that the "McClintockville Petroleum Company" own the land interest.
III.
The 1-64th working interest in the following described lots on the celebrated
HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,
On Oil Creek. In lot No. 3, on which there is a well now being tested. In lot No. 4, on which is situated the
TURTLE WELL.
In lot No. 6. On this lot the new
EGBERT WELL,
Is now being drilled, and from the fact that it joins lot No. 7, on which is situated the
KEYSTONE WELL No IV,
Lately struck. It is expected that a large flowing well will be obtained on this lot.
In lot No. 8. This lot is situated between lots 7 and 9, known as the "Keystone Leases," which have proved themselves to be the very best of territory. On this lot is situated the
GETTYSBURG WELL,
Which is now being drilled deeper, as the tools which had been fast are removed, and from the indications a large yield is expected.
In lot No. 15, on which preparations are being made to sink a well.
In lot No. 19. This lot is particularly well situated, adjoining the lot No. 28, on which is situated the new Flowing Well
COQUETTE,
Said to be producing six hundred barrels per day (the striking of this well advanced the Maple Shade Company's stock from $17 to $44 per share). Preparations will be at once commenced to sink a well on this lot.
In lot No. 20, which is advantageously situated from its proximity to the Keystone leases and the Jersey Well.
In lot No. 21, on which is situated the celebrated
JERSEY WELL,
Now producing about 550 BARRELS PER DAY. This is one of the largest Flowing Wells on the Creek.
In lot No. 26, on which is situated the KEPLER WELL. Th
HYDE AND EGBERT FARM
Is acknowledged to be one of the best producing farms in the whole region.
The following remarks are taken from the financial columns of the Philadelphia "Press," of November 18, 186
"The excitement in oil stocks is still increasing, and the prices of some of the producing companies have materially advanced. We notice the companies situated on the Hyde and Egbert farm, which is considered one of the best on Oil Creek, having rapidly advanced within the last few days. This is owing to some large wells having been lately struck on this property, one flowing about a thousand barrels per day, and one flowing two hundred barrels per day. The entire yield of this farm is now between fifteen hundred and two thousand barrels per day, and some of the companies located on it—'Maple Shade,' 'Hyde Farm,' 'Rock,' 'Egbert,' and 'Mineral,' have had their incomes doubled by the above new wells going down on this farm, on one of which the largest oil crevice yet found is said to have been struck."
IV.
The seventh (1-7) working interest in two acres and eighteen perches on Cherry Run, on which is situated the
REED WELL,
now producing some 310 BARRELS PER DAY. This well is one of the most reliable, and has been daily increasing, and the striking of it has proved the fact that Cherry Run property is among the most reliable and productive in the oil region.
V.
The entire land interest in twelve acres on Cherry Run about three-fourths of a mile above the Reed Well. The property is well located, being all borable, and FIVE WELLS are now being drilled on it, TWO of which are near completion, and according to the leases granted, FIVE MORE WELLS are to be commenced on the property within one hundred days from November 1, 1864. This interest is expected to increase the yield of the Company to a large amount.
VI.
Forty acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Run, above the twelve acres owned by the Company. On the adjoining farms great activity now exists, derricks being erected and wells drilled. Two derricks are now being erected and the development of this property will be prosecuted vigorously.
The following extracts are from an editorial of the "Public Ledger," November 19, 1864:—
"One of the most remarkable features about the present oil excitement is that, while the territory known to possess oil is so rapidly extending in area, the older settled portions where most oil has been drawn off, is daily raising in price. The price, too, of the oil is higher than ever, being eleven and a half per barrel at the wells now. Yet, all around Oil creek new areas have been added of far greater extent than those before known. The whole of Cherry Run may be said to have come into the market since the beginning of the year, and is now considered the most valuable territory anywhere to be found. Wells are supposed never to fail on it."
The Company are now receiving from the producing interests, FIFTY-FOUR (54) BARRELS OF OIL DAILY, which will enable them to pay a handsome and prompt dividend on its capital; also, an interest in EIGHTEEN WELLS in various stages of completion. TWO on Allegheny river, from which they will receive HALF the oil; THREE on McClintock Farm, from which they will receive ONE-EIGHTH the oil; FIVE on Cherry Run, HALF the oil; TWO on Cherry Run, ALL the oil; and SIX on the Hyde and Egbert Farm.
If these wells have but the usual success, the production to the Company will be increased to a large amount within the next ninety days.
Twenty-five thousand dollars will be retained in the Treasury, for the purpose of developing the lands of the Company.
Subscriptions will be received to the above Company at
No. 528 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM NO. 7.
TERMS.—One dollar on subscribing, and one dollar and fifty cents on the 15th of December, 1864. 11-26-